

THE NORTHFIELD HERALD

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Hammonds Have Golden Wedding

Farms Couple Were Wed On New Year's Day '84

Neighbors and Friends Fete Hammonds At Party and Supper; Gifts Are Presented

Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln Hammond of Northfield Farms observed their fiftieth anniversary on New Year's Day at their home assisted by many relatives, friends and neighbors.

A dinner was served Sunday noon to twenty-one. Mrs. Charles Morgan made the wedding cake which was cut at the family dinner. The cake was a large fruit cake iced with white and with green and yellow flower decorations. The numerals 54-84 were on the center of the cake and fifty yellow candles were on the lower and upper edges of the plate and cake.

Mr. and Mrs. Hammond were also surprised in the evening at a party at which Mr. C. D. Donahue presented them in behalf of the neighbors a lovely golden table lamp and a purse of money. Mr. and Mrs. Hammond responded graciously. Many other gifts were also received by them.

Mr. and Mrs. Hammond were married at the home of Mr. Frederick G. Morgan by Rev. Marsh. Mrs. Hammond's maiden name was Kate Lane Stearns. Their attendants included Miss Eunice Stearns now Mrs. Fred Jackson of Springfield.

After their marriage they lived in Amherst for a year where Mr. Hammond worked for George Chamberlain in the lively stable business. Mr. Hammond also ran a lively stable in Millers Falls and in Northfield where Arthur Proctor was.

Mr. and Mrs. Hammond had three children, Mrs. F. E. Warner of Springfield, Murray M., and Lawrence of Northfield Farms.

Sled Dog Races Will

Be Held At East Jaffrey

The New England Championship Sled Dog Races, under the auspices of the New England Sled Dog Club will be held at East Jaffrey, N. H., this year, on February 23, 24, and 25, it was announced this morning by Mr. R. W. Read of Tamworth, N. H.

The schedule of the races, under the auspices of the Club, as announced by Chairman Read is as follows: January 14, Sled Dog Race, Wonalancet, N. H.; January 27, Sled Dog Race, Pittsfield, N. H.; February 9-10-11, Lacomia Derby Sled Dog Race, Lacomia, N. H.; February 17-18, Sled Dog Race (Wilson Carnival), Wilton, N. H.; February 22, Sled Dog Race, Peterboro, N. H.; February 23-24-25, New England Championship Sled Dog Race, East Jaffrey, N. H.

North Church Notes

The pastor will conduct the services next Sunday morning and evening. During the morning services a group of persons will be received into the church and the sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered.

Warwick

Mrs. E. A. Lyman is ill with throat trouble.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Francis visited in Plymouth last week. The village schools will reopen next Monday after a two weeks vacation.

Mrs. A. J. Record and daughter, Mrs. Chester Stevens, are ill with the gripe.

The January meeting of the P. T. A., is to be omitted as there is so much sickness. The regular meeting of the Women's Guild has been postponed two weeks.

Mrs. C. L. Brown and Miss Pauline Lincoln are recovering from severe attacks of the gripe.

Donald, little son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lincoln, is suffering from an attack of rheumatic fever.

Arthur Fournier is at the Farren Memorial Hospital in Montague City seriously ill with pneumonia.

Miss Rachel White of Needham has been spending the holiday with her step father, Mr. Fred Johnson.

Misses Greta and Anna Ohlson, teachers in Northbridge, are spending the holiday vacation with their parents.

Four projects are being worked out by the C. W. A. About 25 men are employed including those doing orchard work.

Mrs. Lester White and Miss Jennie Flax who have been seriously ill with pneumonia, at their homes are reported as slightly improved.

Mr. J. E. Henderson is filling his ice house this week from the pond near Mr. W. O. Hubbard's.

Harold Howe, who has been living with Mrs. W. S. Brown the past two years, has gone to Buckland. Herman and Clarence Brown who have also been living with Mrs. Brown, have gone to homes in Greenfield.

Compliance Board and NRA Committee Continue

Work of Two Local Town Boards Extended at Least Four Months by President's Request

The local N. R. A. Committee has received through its Chairman, Mr. William F. Hoehn the following message from President Roosevelt:

"When you were called upon at the beginning of the N. R. A. Program to lead the forces of your locality to its support, you accepted generously, and fostered the cooperation of employer, employee and consumer in this cause. For this fine cooperation I wish to convey to you my sincere thanks and appreciation. I request that your committee remain intact and continue to maintain in your community a true public understanding of the purposes and progress of the National Recovery Program."

Employers of the nation have been invited by President Roosevelt to join in an extension of the President's re-employment agreement for four months beginning Jan. 1. The White House issued an Executive order covering the extension, and the President himself made an explanatory statement. When the original agreement ends on Dec. 31, permanent codes of fair competition will cover approximately 70 per cent of all employees who eventually are expected to be covered by the individual codes. It is the hope of the President that the remaining 30 per cent will be covered by the codes by April 30, 1934.

The co-operation shown in the Northfield district has been fine and operation has shown about 90 per cent compliance pending the signing of remaining codes and their enforcement. The local committee, as well as the Compliance Board, will continue its organization and function accordingly. Its work and procedure is not made public as it now deals largely with complaints and misunderstanding of codes.

Bernardston

Mr. Edward Ashley

Word has been received of the death of Edward Ashley, 83, at his home in Waterbury, Conn. Mr. Ashley, who has been a summer resident here for many years, died of heart trouble.

He was a native of Cornish, N. H., the son of Edward and Harriet (Newell) Ashley. He later moved to Waterbury, Conn., where he learned the machinist's trade, and was associated with the Scoville Manufacturing Company. He was appointed Mechanical Superintendent of the company and was stationed in California and Wisconsin, retiring in 1931.

Mr. Ashley was a descendant of the Arms family of Old Deerfield and of Prudence White of Mayflower fame. He has been married twice and is survived by his wife, Mrs. Margaret E. Ashley; a son, Leonard; a daughter, Mrs. Margaret E. Wise and four grandchildren. The funeral was held at his home in Waterbury on Sunday.

Bernardston Personals

Mrs. Arthur Nelson who has been seriously ill with bronchitis is improving.

The Mission Study Class of the United Church will meet Friday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Dwight Slate.

Mr. Ernest Voemer of South Street has been spending several days with his brother, Mr. Wadley Voemer of Somerville.

Miss Elvira Griffin who has been spending several days with her sister, Mrs. Tryphena Hopkinson, has returned to her home in Pittsfield.

Mrs. Natalie Ward of the local telephone exchange left on Tuesday for Winchendon, where she will train as nurse in the Millers River Hospital.

A son, Roger Frederic was born to Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Allen at the Farren Memorial Hospital in Montague City on Sunday. The infant is a grandson to Mr. and Mrs. Fred Allen and Mr. and Mrs. Ray Atherton.

The ladies' aid of the Goodale Memorial church served a public dinner in the vestry of the church Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. Frank Deane was in charge of the dinner and Mrs. Raymond Deane, Mrs. Luman Barber, and Mrs. J. L. Grover assisted.

Annual Town Report Being Prepared By Officers

The selectmen of the town of Northfield have requested that all persons have material for the annual town report submit it to them before January 15 as the report is now being compiled by them.

Morse—Murdough

Mr. James W. Murdough, a retired business man and for some time a resident of Northfield, and Mrs. Leola S. Morse of School Street slipped away quietly to Brattleboro one day last week and were married. They will make their home here.

Review of IMPORTANT EVENTS IN NORTHFIELD LIFE During 1933

Taken from the Files of The Northfield Herald

January 6

Calvin Colledge passes away at his home in Northampton; Mr. Theodore F. Darby is reappointed Deputy Sheriff and is sworn in at the new County Court House in Greenfield; Mr. Merwin D. Birdsell assumes position as purchasing agent of The Northfield Schools.

January 13

Northfield National Bank elects 1933 officers; Mr. Charles S. Tenney of Northfield Farms is honored by State for successful farming.

January 20

The Fairfield Farms barn in Vernon is destroyed by fire; State Auditors find Northfield Town accounts in excellent condition.

January 27

Local Grange officers are installed; Eastern Star officers are installed at Masonic Temple; Howard Leander Wiles dies at his home on Birnam Road; Louis LaBelle dies at his home in South Vernon; Walter Brigham is found lying on floor in his home in South Vernon; Phineas T. Wright dies at his home on Main Street after a sudden heart attack.

February 3

Mr. Fred B. Dole of Shelburne is elected president of the Franklin County Agricultural Society; Edward Markham, famous poet, visits Winchester on Sunday.

February 10

Founder's Day is observed at the Northfield Schools; Fortnightly Club Play, "Shavings," draws large attendance; Town Meeting and Elections are held, economies are secured and political contests ended.

February 17

Mr. Adam Wolfskell, Greenfield newspaper man, is injured in automobile accident at C. V. Underpass; Mr. Leon R. Alexander assumes duties of Town Treasurer and Tax Collector.

February 24

Central Vermont Railway runs "Snow Special" from New London to Brattleboro with over 800 passengers; The Students' Aid Society of Northfield Seminary holds annual meeting at the Northfield Hotel.

March 3

Mr. Roy R. Hatch of Mount Hermon is reelected president of the Franklin County Congregational Club.

March 10

Edward Miller Partridge of Millers Falls, founder of the Millers Falls Telephone Exchange, dies at his home; The Turners Falls Enterprise, a weekly newspaper, started by Mr. Dennis J. Shea; The Franklin County Herald, a weekly paper, makes its first and only appearance at Greenfield.

March 17

The Northfield Taxpayers' Association holds meeting in Town Hall; Foreman residence on Main Street and the home of the late Walter Brigham are ransacked by burglars.

March 24

Dr. G. M. Ball of New York former Northfield summer resident, dies; Principal Elliot Speer of Mount Hermon speaks at the Baptist Church in Brattleboro on Sunday evening.

March 31

Northfield Taxpayers Association holds meeting in Town Hall with Mr. Howard C. Rice of Brattleboro as guest speaker; The town of Northfield purchases a new truck for the street department.

April 7

The engagement of Miss Vera Isabelle Wright, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. A. H. Wright, to Mr. Lawrence R. White of Boston is announced; Mrs. John J. McNamara dies at her home in South Vernon.

April 14

The residence of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Organic in Vernon is destroyed by fire; Mr. John Wesley Bennett and Miss Fannie L. Parlock are married in Brookline.

April 21

Spring rise of river overflows lowlands; George Everett Holton dies at his home on Main Street after a brief illness; Plans are completed for summer conferences.

April 28

The annual spring meeting of the Franklin County Federation of Church Brotherhoods and Men's Clubs is held at North Parish.

Church in Greenfield; Educators of the Northfield School District meet at the Weldon Hotel in Greenfield to consider school affairs.

May 5

Official bulletin for the summer conferences is issued; The Northfield Village Improvement Society creates a permanent fund to preserve the Town beauty; Following a custom established many years ago, Mr. Henry L. Hayden, walked to Greenfield and back on his 87th birthday; Kalamita Inn formerly operated by Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Kellogg is leased to Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Broomaster of New York, who have renamed it the Valley Vista Inn; Northfield is represented at an important session of Franklin County Republicans held at Greenfield; George R. Witte, former Northfield resident dies suddenly at Southern Pines, N. C.

May 12

Miss Alicia J. Repeta of Northfield is married to Mr. Harry R. Martin of Bernardston; Miss Anna Chudzik of Northfield is married to Mr. Ernest Starkey of Vernon at Millers Falls; Northfield High School is rated as a Class "A" high school by the State Department of Education in Boston in preparatory school requirements; Mrs. M. D. Birdsall is reelected president of the P. T. A.

May 19

Mr. Ambert G. Moody resigns management of the Northfield Hotel and is succeeded by Mr. James W. Shea; May Day is observed at the Seminary; Mr. John G. Dunbar, a former Northfield summer resident, dies suddenly at his home in Brooklyn, N. Y.

May 26

Plans are being made to accommodate an enrollment of over 600 persons at the 30th annual summer conference; William Henry Smith of Bernardston dies at his home after a brief illness.

June 2

Massachusetts Librarians meet at the hotel; Sir Wilfred Grenfell will be Honorary Commencement speaker.

June 9

Two hundred diplomas awarded at Seminary and Hermon graduation; Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Leach of Northfield Farms observe their 25th anniversary; Mr. Hiram A. Bryant, for six years principal of Powers Institute in Bernardston has resigned and will be succeeded by Mr. Alfred F. Gay.

June 16

Northfield votes against repeal; Roby's Dance Hall on Bernardston Road is destroyed by fire; H. R. Crowell former Northfield merchant dies in Los Angeles, Cal.; Hazel Wright Cowles dies at her home in Perth Amboy, N. J.; Miss Julia M. Niedbala of Gill is married to Mr. Charles M. Repeta of Northfield at Turners Falls.

June 23

High School Graduation is held; The engine of B. & M. Train No. 74 lost driving wheel just north of the East Northfield station; Mrs. C. H. Webster and her daughter, Miss Marion Webster, leave on a transcontinental motor trip.

June 30

The final issue of the Record of Christian Work is mailed to the subscribers; The 32nd annual Northfield Girls' Conference was attended by 365 girls.

July 7

The 53rd annual season of the Northfield Summer Conferences opens with 800 delegates attending the first joint meeting of the Northfield Home Missionary and Northfield Foreign Missionary Conferences; Special Town Meeting is held to discuss School Department matters; Miss Clarissa Morgan and Mr. W. L. McKinstry are married in Northfield; The old stone mill in Factory Hollow is destroyed by fire.

July 14

Mr. Ralph B. Holton of West Northfield shoots an American bald eagle on the river bank of his farm; The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Arthur J. Brown observe their 50th wedding anniversary at the Frary home on Highland Avenue; Miss Dorothy L. Hammond and Mr. Ellis C. Rowley of Hartford, Conn., are married.

July 21

Miss Sarah M. Crooks and Mr. William E. Crowell of Sharon, Penn., are married in Brookline; The Harlan P. Waite apartment on Main Street is damaged by fire.

July 28

Mrs. Ruth Crompton shoots her mother, Mrs. Mabel A. Crogan of Waterbury, body is found on Warwick Road near Orange, Mrs. Crompton surrenders to the police.

Committee is formed to assist in the National Recovery Program; Bolton family reunion is held at the Bolton Homestead in Ashuelot; County Commissioner Frank Gerrett dies in Greenfield.

August 11

Old Home Day is observed in Warwick; Miss Vera Isabelle Wright daughter of Dr. and Mrs. A. H. Wright, and Mr. Lawrence R. White of Salmon Idaho are married at the brides' home; Albert C. Jordan, Greenfield police officer is fatally shot in gas station hold-up.

August 18

Hollis C. Lyman is badly beaten and robbed at his home on the Hinsdale Road; The descendants of Jesse and Betsey Dunklee hold a reunion at Packard Heights; Grange Field Day is held at Mount Hermon.

August 25

The Crusade Union Boy Singers give concert in the auditorium of the Northfield Seminary; The Morgan Garage, The Stearns Garage, The Northfield Pharmacy and the Railroad Station are broken into; Arthur H. Barber, well known Warwick farmer dies at his home; The Dunnell family hold a reunion in Buckland.

September 1

Mr. Samuel U. Streeter is appointed County Commissioner to fill the vacancy caused by the recent death of Frank Gerrett of Greenfield; Frank Silvia of North Hinsdale is arrested for recent Northfield break; Leo Zabko is arrested in Brattleboro for violation of the liquor transportation laws.

September 8

Deputy Sheriff Theodore F. Darby's car is stolen from parking place near the new County Court House in Greenfield; Fire destroys garage and two automobiles on the property of John Black on Maple Street; Dutton family history recalled at the quarterly meeting of the Northfield Historical Society; Miss Esther Maynard of Birnam Road is married to Mr. Charles Raymond of Bernardston; Miss Catherine Cornie is married to Mr. Ralph Hale of Bernardston; Miss Florence Miller is married to Mr. William Walker at Petersburg, N. Y.

September 15

Mr. Luman A. Barber purchases the grocery store and meat market of Mr. Frank W. Kellogg; by car is found in Omaha, Nebraska; Sixth annual reunion of the Holton Family Association is held.

September 22

Northfield Schools open with full enrollment; Miss Harriet A. Mills of Ashburnham former Northfield teacher, and Mr. Henry A. Parks of Winchester are married.

September 29

William J. McRoberts, Northfield summer resident, dies in Brooklyn, N. Y.; Amelia Earhart, first woman to make a solo flight across the Atlantic, will speak on the Northfield Seminary Entertainment Course.

October 6

Ernest J. Tenney dies suddenly at his home on Northfield Farms; Sheriff Fred W. Doane, former Northfield resident, resigns his position as keeper of the Franklin County Jail; John Vorce hangs himself in the orchard in the rear of the home of his son, Martin E. Vorce of Main Street; Tax rate of \$32. is announced.

October 13

William Revell Moody, leader of the Northfield Summer Conferences and until 1925 president of the Northfield Schools, dies at his home after a long illness; Mr. Leon R. Alexander is chosen foreman of the jury to hear the Bull trial for the murder of Patrolman Albert C. Jordan of the Greenfield Police Department; Mrs. Grace M. Veinot dies at her home on Warwick Avenue. Mrs. Myrtle Glasier drowns herself in the Connecticut River near her home at Northfield Farms and her husband, Harry Glasier, shoots himself in his father's barn in North Leverett in Columbus Day double tragedy.

October 20

New England Library Association meets at Northfield Seminary; Memorial Services held at the Northfield Schools to pay tribute to the late William Revell Moody; Miss Hilda Epsterg is missing from Northfield Seminary.

October 27

Mrs. Grace Rodgers is found dead in bed at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred H. Doolittle; Mr. John Cossett begins service as mail messenger between East Northfield station and Northfield Postoffice.

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Telephone Call Saves Family From Death

Mrs. Ernest Parker and Sisters Overcome By Coal Gas Escaping From The Furnace

A telephone call for Mrs. Ernest Parker saved her and her two sisters from death by asphyxiation on Monday evening. Mr. Parker received a call for Mrs. Parker and went across the street from his father's home to notify her. Upon entering the house he discovered that coal gas had been issuing from the furnace and had overcome Mrs. Parker and her two sisters. He was able to revive them and assist them all to his father's house.

After airing the house and building a new wood fire, they were able to return home on Tuesday morning.

Concert, Sale And Supper

Planned At North Church

On Wednesday evening, the choir of the Trinitarian Church and the Brotherhood Male Chorus will give a concert in the church auditorium under the direction of Prof. Irving J. Lawrence. The program will include familiar old songs, solos and readings. The male chorus was well received on their first appearance at the last meeting of the Brotherhood. The concert will begin at seven-thirty o'clock. Admission will be free, but a silver collection will be taken in behalf of the music of the church.

During the afternoon, a sale of home-made food and fancy work will be held in the church vestry. Mrs. Harry Foley of West Northfield is in charge assisted by a corps of young ladies at the various sales tables.

A cafeteria supper will be served from five until six-thirty o'clock under the direction of Mrs. Mildred Addison. An array of good food for selection is promised.

South Vernon

Church Notes

Services at the South Vernon Church next Sunday and during the week: 10:45 a. m., Church school; 12:15 p. m., Church School; 7 p. m., Song service followed by a sermon; 7:30 p. m., Thursday mid-week service at the Vernon Home.

South Vernon Personals

The meetings at the Vernon Chapel have been discontinued for the winter.

Mr. E. W. Dunklee attended a Farm Bureau meeting at Brattleboro on Tuesday.

The little son of Robert Roger who has been ill with pneumonia, is now improving.

The sum received for the Red Cross Canvass was \$60.91. Money expended for the needy during 1933 was \$62.42.

Miss Margaret Johnson, a student at Castleton Normal school, Castleton, Vt., is enjoying a vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Johnson.

Warren G. Brown who has been spending the Christmas holidays with his mother, Mrs. I. A. Brown returned to Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt., Tuesday.

The C. W. A. men are rip-rapping the banks of the Connecticut River in West Northfield near the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Holton. This will make it much safer for the farmers during high water.

Rev. George A. Gray has been ill with a severe cold for three weeks or more, and is still sick. His daughter, Miss Nina is also sick and was out of school this week. Mr. Gray has occupied the pulpit on Sundays with difficulty.

The annual business meeting was held at the Advent Christian Church at South Vernon on Tuesday. Nearly all of the officers and committees were reelected being: Rev. Frank H. Leavitt, Chairman; Rev. A. H. Evans, First deacon; Rev. F. H. Leavitt, Second deacon; Mrs. A. H. Evans and Mrs. George A. Gray, Deaconesses.

Mrs. George A. Gray was elected Clerk pro tem, in the absence of the clerk, Mr. E. W. Dunklee. The clerk's and secretary's reports were read. There was a slight change in the music committee, Rev. George A. Gray was elected chorister with the following assistants, Mr. E. W. Dunklee, Mrs. Gertrude Gibson and Mrs. George A. Gray.

South Church Notes

Rev. Mary Andrews Conner

9:45 Church School. 10:45 Church Worship. Rev. Mrs. Conner will speak on the question, "Is This A Good World?"

Thursday afternoon January 11th beginning at 2:30 o'clock, the Alliance will meet in the church parlor to begin the study of the book by Dr. Richard Cabot, "What Men Live By." Mrs. Robert Willard will open the study with the subject "Work." Mrs. A. H. Matteam and Mrs. C. A. Ware will be the hostesses.

Bank Deposits Are Now Insured

Local Bank Receives Insurance Certificate

Over 13,000 of the Nation's Banks Are Now Under the Government Deposit Guarantee

The Northfield National Bank received its certificate of deposit insurance last Saturday. The document has been framed and hung on the bank walls.

Deposits in 13,423 banks of the country now come under Government guarantee. All depositors monies are now insured up to \$2,500.

Mr. Walter J. Cummings, chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, has been congratulated by President Roosevelt.

"I congratulate you," wrote President Roosevelt in response to the report of Cummings and E. G. Bennett and J. P. T. O'Connor, "because you have in these few months accomplished with complete success a gigantic task which the pessimists said could not possibly be done before January 1."

"That 97 per cent of the bank depositors of the nation are insured will give renewed faith."

"I am also happy to know of the fine cooperation given to you by the reconstruction finance corporation."

All national banks and members of the Federal Reserve System are automatically insured under the new Federal Law.

Now for the first time in American history depositors of sums up to \$2,500 are insured against loss. After July 1 this insurance will be increased to \$10,000.

Sheriff T. F. Darby Has Namesake In Arkansas

Franklin County isn't the only county in these United States that can have a Deputy Sheriff by the name of Darby. Our own Deputy Sheriff Theodore F. Darby has a namesake in Cleveland County, Arkansas, according to an item we read last week in the Cleveland County Herald published in Rison, Arkansas.

The item read, in part, as follows:

"Deputy Darby's Assault Dies. Twenty hours after being shot in the abdomen by Deputy Sheriff Harry Darby at the office's home in Kingsland, Edgar Broach, aged 28, of the Mt. Lebanon community, died in a Pine Bluff hospital late Wednesday afternoon."

"Darby shot Broach when he and two other men came to the office's home and called him out. As soon as Darby appeared on the porch of his home he was fired on, it is said. The deputy sheriff returned the fire with a .44 caliber pistol. One of the bullets broke the barrel of Broach's gun. Broach's companions fled, leaving him on the ground. Their identity is known to officers."

"Memories" Column Says Sheriff Doane Cut Ice

A nearby daily paper in their column reviewing past events in the county, carried an item last week which read as follows: (Twenty five years ago) "Fred W. Doane, in harvesting his ice on the Cola Nelson Pond, found a double layer of ice. The lower ice formed early in the winter and heavy rains carried the second layer upon it leaving the water between."

News Review of Current Events the World Over

Silver Remonetized by Order of President—Recovery Program Developments—Huey Long's Income Tax Under Investigation.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

SILVER has come back. By executive order of President Roosevelt it is remonetized in the United States and will be coined on a large scale. Formally ratifying the London conference agreement and exercising the powers given him by the inflation amendment to the farm adjustment act, the President directed all the federal mints to accept for coinage all silver mined hereafter in the United States or its possessions, up to 24,000,000 ounces a year, at a price of 64 1/2 cents an ounce. This is to be in force for four years.

The government split the present legal price of \$1.29 an ounce for silver in half in reaching a purchase figure which is 19 cents an ounce over the present open market.

"This proclamation," the President wrote, "in accordance with the act of congress, opens our mints to the coinage of standard silver dollars from silver hereafter produced in the United States, or its possessions, subject to the depositors of such silver surrendering to the government one-half of it as seigniorage and to cover all usual charges and expenses. The dollar coined from half of such newly mined silver will be returned to the depositor. The half surrendered to the government will be retained by the treasury."

Mr. Roosevelt, in ratifying the agreement, pointed out that such action had already been taken by the government of India and that other nations concerned were ready also to act.

Most jubilant of all public men over the President's action was Senator Key Pittman of Nevada, who, as a delegate to the London conference, took a leading part in drawing up the silver agreement. He foresees greatly increased export business as a result of the move because the buying power of the silver-using countries of the Far East, especially China and India, is lifted by about 50 per cent.

Senator Pittman said the effect of the new order would be to take into the treasury about 24,000,000 ounces of silver, to coin one-half of it and deliver it to the owner or depositor of the silver. The other 50 per cent will be retained as bullion in the treasury. It is his expectation that the new order of the White House will give great encouragement to the silver mining regions in the West.

BOTH the federal Surplus Relief corporation and the agricultural adjustment administration have been purchasing commodities for the relief of the idle, and thereby economy and efficiency have suffered. Such purchasing operations have now been consolidated in the Surplus Relief corporation.

The administration also was completing plans for utilizing the Surplus Relief corporation as a device for retiring millions of acres of sub-marginal lands from cultivation. The work is being directed by Rexford G. Tugwell, assistant secretary of agriculture, and it is planned to use funds of the public works administration to purchase the economically unproductive areas.

OFFICIALS of 21 railroad unions met in Chicago and adopted a program of desired legislation that includes a six-hour working day for the million or more railway workers in the country as a means of increasing employment.

A. F. Whitney, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, who acted as chairman at the meeting, estimated that a six-hour day would cost the railroads of the country \$300,000,000 annually. The railroads themselves have estimated the probable cost at twice that amount, he admitted.

AFTER receiving a report from an investigating committee headed by Robert S. Lynd, the consumers' advisory board of the NRA recommended the establishment of a consumers' standards board that would be charged with the development of means of enforcing accurate labeling. Among the articles named as needing quality grading are gasoline, razor blades and children's shoes. Legitimate industry, in the opinion of the board, is encountering destructive competition from unethical producers who are reducing the quality of their products to fill the gap in their profits caused by enforcement of NRA wage and employment standards.

Administrator Hugh S. Johnson was busy trying to clear up the situation concerning the cleaners and dyers. Many in this industry had

been cited for prosecution for refusing to comply with prescribed minimum prices. The cash-and-carry cleaners contended these prices were so high that their business would be ruined.

Johnson defended the prices prescribed as "reasonable and fair for the quality of cleaning which the public has the right to expect," but conceded that "there is some demand for lower quality or so-called scamped work."

"Accordingly," he continued, "cleaners who wish to maintain higher prices and higher standards, may join with the President to continue the minimum prices originally approved and such cleaners will be given the right to display the blue eagle with appropriate insignia yet to be decided on, indicating they are maintaining higher quality and higher prices."

CHAIRMAN FLETCHER and his senate banking subcommittee received a report in which were listed several million dollars in Insull securities and German bonds among 7,000 items of collateral held by the Reconstruction Finance corporation on the famous \$90,000,000 loan to Charles G. Dawes' Central Republic Bank and Trust company of Chicago.

Members of the committee refused to make the report public, but said it showed the outstanding balance of the loan (\$62,000,000) was covered by the collateral under the corporation's estimate of present value. They said the value of all Insull securities held as collateral was not totaled, but one member estimated it at from \$3,000,000 to \$9,000,000.

In addition, committee members said, the collateral included several million dollars of foreign securities, among them many German federal and state bonds.

The loan was made in 1932 shortly after General Dawes retired as head of the R. F. C. to take the chairmanship of the bank. It was sharply criticized by members of congress and was made an issue of the Presidential campaign.

SENATOR HUEY P. LONG, the Louisiana "kingfish," may be nearing the end of his rope. The latest news about him is that the administration has decided upon his prosecution on the often heard charges of evasion of income taxes. When Mr. Hoover was President an investigation of his receipts, as well as those of his political associates in Louisiana, was started, and dropped probably because the Presidential election was near. Now this inquiry has been resumed, the agents of the internal revenue department seeking to find out whether Long reported in his income tax schedules all the sums he received both as governor of Louisiana and as United States senator. In Washington it is held virtually certain that this action has the approval of President Roosevelt.

Huey himself professes not to be worried. "That matter was scheduled to come up now," he said to an interviewer. "It has been up 750 times before, and always comes just before congress meets. I am not interested."

Long's power in his home state is fast waning. In the first place, he has been unable to obtain any recognition in the matter of federal patronage. And the senate committee's investigation of the election of Long's colleague, Senator Overton, uncovered a most unsavory mess, the odor of which offends Louisiana folk. Only a few days ago Mayor T. S. Walmesley of New Orleans announced that he had definitely broken with the "kingfish," and others of his prominent adherents have followed suit.

REALLY and personal property taxes, for state purposes, have been abolished by the state government of Illinois. The step was taken after state officials decided a 2 per cent tax on retail sales, with perhaps some help from liquor taxation, would be adequate to replace the \$35,000,000 levied annually in recent years on general property.

This action is notable as the first complete substitution of a sales tax for property taxes any state has made. It will result in a saving ranging from 7 to 19 per cent to property owners. Gov. Henry Horner, State Treasurer J. C. Martin and State Auditor Edward J. Barrett comprise the board that abolished the tax.

THE Pan-American conference in Montevideo came to a close, and Secretary of State Cordell Hull, as he departed for home by way of

Buenos Aires, said: "My most enduring remembrance of the conference will be the beautiful patriotism, the patience, and the statesmanship of the Bolivian and Paraguayan delegates in the midst of delicate and anxious problems. 'The tasks were unspeakably difficult, but the good will toward peace which both have shown has been superimposed upon differences, and they offered the world an example of how powerfully a will for peace can conquer apparently insuperable obstacles.'"

MAJ. Gen. Edward L. King, U. S. A., commander of the Fourth corps area, died suddenly in Atlanta, Ga. He was a graduate of West Point and served in France during the World war, earning many decorations. He also fought in Cuba in the war with Spain.

PRESIDENT DE VALERA's government in the Irish Free State sustained a severe reverse when Justice Byrne of the Dublin High court released on a writ of habeas corpus Gen. Owen O'Duffy and Capt. John Sullivan, leaders of the Blue Shirt movement. They had been arrested at Westport under the public safety act.

Justice Byrne, in announcing his decision, said:

"I can only come to the conclusion that O'Duffy was arrested because he was speaking to some persons while wearing a blue shirt. That is the only reasonable inference to be drawn from the facts. I do not accept the police superintendent's story of the arrest on suspicion as the true explanation of the case."

"So far as Sullivan is concerned there is no evidence why he was arrested and his detention is illegal. So far as O'Duffy is concerned, I am also satisfied his detention is unlawful."

"We are teaching the government to respect the law," said General O'Duffy, as he left the prison. "The Blue Shirt movement is perfectly lawful and constitutional and will go on to victory. I don't anticipate there will be any more interference with Blue Shirts after the high court vindication. If there is, we are prepared to meet it. We will carry on until the objects which we established are achieved and until eventually, as I hope and believe, the Irish people entrust us with the government of this country."

CHINESE National air forces bombed Foochow, Fukien province, where Communists were concentrated, and in the process damaged the church and other property of the American board mission. Fifty-eight Chinese were killed but no Americans or other foreigners were injured. Nationalist gunboats then took possession of the Foochow forts.

PECULIARLY atrocious was the murder of Archbishop Leon Toumin, head of the Armenian church in America, as he was attending services in a New York church. He was stabbed to death presumably by members of a group opposed to the Soviet regime in Armenia. The assassins escaped from the church, but a number of suspects have been arrested.

JESSE H. JONES, chairman of the Reconstruction corporation, believes the railroads will need further financial assistance from the government during 1934. He said that the government either through the corporation or some other agency would have to help relieve the security issues that became due during the year. Several railroads already have discussed the matter with the New York Central, which has a maturity of \$48,000,000 due May 1.

Wall Street statisticians have estimated that the larger maturities total about \$372,000,000, but smaller maturities probably will add another \$100,000,000, and buying of rails and rolling stock might put the railroads' expenditures for the year far higher. Jones mentioned a figure of \$2,300,000,000.

Most of the roads are asking the corporation to advance half of the maturities, planning to pay a portion of the bond issues in cash and the remainder with new bonds.

ED HOWE, known as "the sage of Potato Hill," is eighty-one years old, so he is retiring to enjoy the leisure he always has desired. It was announced at Atchison, Kan., that Howe's Monthly, for 22 years his personal organ of "indignation and information," has discontinued publication. The veteran journalist and philosopher is spending the winter in Miami, Fla.

FRANCE's worst railroad disaster made Christmas a time of mourning instead of joy there. Two hundred and one men, women and children perished when the Paris-Strasbourg flyer crashed into the Nancy express at full speed at Pompey, about 15 miles from Paris. The accident happened during a dense fog. In the number of dead this disaster was second only to one in Gretna Green, Scotland, in 1915, in which 227 persons were killed.

Howe About:

No Flow of Blood The Devil Cracks Down Really Good Men

By ED HOWE

IN LISTENING to conversations about the depression, I note that nearly everyone expresses the hope that blood will not flow before the trouble ends.

Most of these gentlemen, I believe, really have a secret hope that there will be a flow of blood, that those who have wronged them may be properly punished.

I wonder it does not occur to those gloomy prophets that in case the reign of terror predicted comes about, there will be no selected list of victims. I will not be permitted to point out my special enemies, and order the executioners to dispose of them. Others will not have that privilege.

In the reign of terror in France, for every king, aristocrat or financier beheaded, dozens of milliners, workmen, small home owners, agitators, politicians, lost their lives, or otherwise suffered the wrongs incident to rioting. The ruffians finally turned on themselves, and so many of them were disposed of that it became possible for reasonable men to restore order.

At the present blood atonement men should further remember that we are all about equally responsible for our present troubles. Great guilt attaches to men like Samuel Insull, Woodrow Wilson, but punishment is also justly due their heedless and dishonest followers.

In following bad measures and bad men, we are all guilty. The only remedy is for all to acquire better sense and morals.

There will be no flow of blood. The present universal suffering is sufficient for expiation of our sins; the present reign of terror enough to sober us.

A man called to see me lately, and complained bitterly because he was only making a living during the hard times. "That's rather good," I said; and might have added: "Considering how shiftless you are, and always have been."

Thousands of us should be more grateful than we are that we are able to make a living in spite of the ruin our shiftless carelessness has brought about.

Let no one forget that a part of this blame we are now trying to place belongs to him. All Americans have long been raising the devil, and the devil has finally been forced to crack down on us. I think even the devil is sorry, our distress is so great, but we have acted badly so long, he couldn't avoid it.

The real wonder is that Americans have been able to continue as long as they have in their mad revel.

A long time ago, during perilous time somewhat like the present, an old fellow wrote: "There be not three good men in England; and one of them is fat and grows old." Everyone has the notion that only a few really good men are left; and he is not entirely certain about the other three or four, or five, or half dozen. Usually he will admit they mean well, but somewhat doubts their honesty and courage. . . . That so much conceit exists is marvelous, but it is about the only marvel that has been proven. All appreciate themselves too much. We are like the Irish; it is said there never was an Irish brass band because agreement as to a leader could not be reached.

A country town man, living in a western state noted for hypocrisy, is in jail. He didn't get drunk. It was his boast he had never tasted intoxicating liquor in his life. From a boy up he had attended Sunday school and church. He married a good girl, and was profoundly shocked at the bold manner in which traveling men displayed carelessness of home ties. But parents, neighbors and teachers had never warned him against the stock market. When the explosion came, a neighbor said: "I have been noticing for some time he has been doing more for the poor and the public good than I can afford."

He had been accomplishing good by doing harm to himself.

An old newsmen who spent years in Russia is now in Washington and says the marching of negroes and old soldiers there remind him of St. Petersburg. . . . We are becoming like the Russians in many other ways; in some respects we are worse. I have not heard of judges being dragged from the bench in Russia, as was lately done by farmers in Iowa; our richest state. Nor have I heard of school teachers rioting in Russia for their pay, as was done lately in Chicago, our richest city. Labor union bombings and bank holdups are practically unknown in Russia, but almost as common in the United States as the ringing of church bells. The fact for serious consideration in America is that the people are without effective governmental or moral restraint.

Washington Digest

National Topics Interpreted

by William Bruckart

Congress Under Way

Washington—Congress convenes on a January date, for the first time in our modern history. It meets at that time pursuant to the provisions of a constitutional amendment that was added to our constitution chiefly through the efforts of Senator George Norris of Nebraska. Senator Norris popularized the idea by calling it a "lame duck" amendment. He argued early and late that a member of congress had no right to sit in representation of his state or district after he had been defeated at the polls.

Which may or may not be the correct theory. At any rate it has happened, and a new congress is under way. Where it is headed as a part of the current phase of the new deal, time alone can tell. There are certain things, however, that are perfectly plain. One of them is that President Roosevelt is following a course designed to forestall as much controversy in congress as he is able to do. In other words, the President appears to have planned a program that will prevent any snowballs from getting started down hill.

As the session gets going, one hears plenty of rumbling. Reasons for dissatisfaction are numerous and varied. But they can be concentrated suddenly. At least that is the record of disgruntled congresses of other years. Mr. Roosevelt and his advisers and his leaders in congress know it and, hence, everything has been done and is being done to keep the firing scattered. If there should be an issue devised or arise on which the bulk of senators and representatives agree in opposition to the Chief Executive, there will be plenty of trouble for the administration. Republicans, you know, are not going to pour oil on troubled waters. They play politics, too.

Looking over some of the possibilities of trouble, one observes such questions as taxes, permanent liquor control laws, extension of the life of the Reconstruction Finance corporation, banking legislation or revision of laws we now have, reconsideration of the law which requires that every corporation that sells its shares of stock shall register them and comply with laws about its financial status, relief and recovery legislation in its various phases and others of no less consequence. Washington observers are saying that each one of these contains elements that may lead to a break between congress and the President. But they also are saying that Mr. Roosevelt holds the whip hand and that there are not many members of the senate or house who will take the bit in their teeth.

I said a moment ago that Mr. Roosevelt's course was aimed to prevent the molding of a snowball, for it is a physical fact that once a snowball starts, it gains both in momentum and size. This largely explains the action of the President in proclaiming the London conference treaty on silver buying in effect just when he did. The plan for the American government to consume all of the silver produced in this country will stop some of the inflationists, perhaps fifty of them, right in their tracks. Their states and districts will get the benefit of the silver purchases by the government. It means a profit for them that they have not had in half a dozen years. It is quite obvious that they won't be some rabid supporters of a program for inflating the currency, now.

None of the observers here seem to be in a position to say that the silver purchasing and coinage order is outside of the President's recovery program. They are agreed, however, that it constitutes a smart brand of politics and that it will go a long way toward sustaining the Presidential program in congress.

And while the discussion centers on congressional possibilities and potentialities, it seems proper to call attention to a battle that has started on the outside, but directed at congress. I refer to the revival of the long-time opposition to government competition with business. In this instance, the hue and cry concerns competition by numerous relief agencies and also by the Tennessee Valley authority, which, to burlesque an old saying, is designed to make two birds for electricity grow on the home and farm where one or none grew before.

The T. V. A. started out to be an interesting experiment and a plan to demonstrate what was possible with water power in development of a more or less barren area. Its purposes have been expended so rapidly that none of us here can keep up with all of its moves. Suffice it to say, however, that the T. V. A. is now trying to sell electricity for power and light in scores

of cities and towns and villages and farms through the Ohio river to the Gulf of Mexico.

"Getting back to the relief agencies so-called, it was the general understanding a year ago and less when 'public works' were being promoted that the construction to be undertaken by the government should not be of the sort that would compete with, or hamper the operation of, private business. No one suggested that, for the sake of relief, there should be paralleling of railroad tracks, one of them government owned. While that was not done—it is an exaggerated illustration—the government has promoted construction that has taken traffic away from the railroad by expanding every known artery of highway. At the rate the Tennessee Valley authority is moving, private enterprises of various kinds will be driven out of existence by a government agency.

There are numerous examples available, but the import of each is the same. And they all give rise to the question: ought the government of the United States subsidize, directly or indirectly, such developments, drive out private business and then make up the difference from the general taxpayers of the country?

History does repeat itself! In the days before you and I were young, Magie, the system of barter was the only means of selling or buying the things the folks of those days needed or desired. I do not suppose, however, that they ever thought the American government would adopt a system of barter by which a commodity would be traded for a human being. Yet, that is just what has happened in this day of so-called high civilization.

It seems that Samuel Insull, the Chicagoan, who had built up quite a big business in city lights and power plants and other utilities, is still in Greece. Some of the folks in Chicago would like to talk to Mr. Insull. Or, rather, they would like to put him on a witness stand before a judge and jury and then ask him questions. So it was natural that they should seek the aid of the government at Washington in their efforts to persuade the government of Greece to help Mr. Insull over the boundary line of their country. Greece did not join so readily with that plan, because Mr. Insull was regarded by the Greeks as a nice man. Now, here is where history repeats.

There came a day when prohibition was repealed. At the same time, there was a shortage in the United States of certain kinds of wine which Greece could supply. But Greece was not welcomed as a source of the shipments which could be made under our rules of the game only under a quota fixed by our government. There was some direct word spoken here in Washington to the minister of Greece. It appears that an understanding was reached. Greece was placed on the quota list for 25,000 gallons of wine, and Mr. Insull hereafter may not find Greece such a pleasant haven.

Of course, I do not profess to know what went on in the private conversations that preceded the action by the federal alcohol control administration in placing Greece on the quota list. But I do know the conversations were not all about the wine quota. And I have heard subsequently that the American government expects eventually to have Mr. Insull return to the United States so that his ideas about the fallen utility empire can be heard.

An incident in the treasury a day or two before Christmas distressed me greatly. An elderly lady—I believe she said she was eighty-four—called at the window of the treasury cashier to get a \$20 gold piece. She offered a \$20 bill in exchange for it. The paying teller was courteous but positive. He could not deliver gold; it was against the executive order issued last March by President Roosevelt. The little lady could not seem to understand why it had to be that way, but the refusal was definite.

"I do not see why I cannot have that \$20 gold piece," she said, as she walked wearily away from the window.

"It is the first time since my boy was twenty-one years old that I have not given him a \$20 gold piece for Christmas. I know he will think I am getting childish if I fail this time."

She was almost in tears at her failure. I thought there was a lesson in that situation, and still believe it is quite unnecessary for any government to break hearts in the interest of commerce and industry. Where has our vaunted civilization led us?

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This Week

by ARTHUR BRISBANE

Another War? One Church Not Enough Example for Europe Wonders, Then Relics

Press reports say Russia "is concentrating 80,000 picked soldiers along the Siberian-Manchurian border," suspecting that Japan plans to seize control of the Chinese Eastern Railway. Russia offered to sell her interest for two hundred millions gold. Japan, through Manchukuo's pseudo-government, offered twenty-five millions.

If trouble comes between Japan and Russia, this country presumably will keep out except for a brotherly interest, and selling goods.

You read that the Russian army is "equipped with tanks, both large and small, scout and bombing planes, heavy and light artillery and chemical weapons."

"Chemical weapons" means poison gas. Another Japanese-Russian war would be different from the other war, with the Romanoffs in charge of Russia. The Japanese, intelligent, know that.

Religious questions continue to agitate Germany. Baron von Schirach, leader in the Hitler youth movement, would have one single church "neither Protestant nor Catholic" for all Germany. That might in the end lead to having no church in all Germany. "Competition is the life of trade" in religion as in other things.

"The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church." You can't have martyrs if you only have one church, nor the highest religious enthusiasm unless the enthusiasts believe that his religion is better than some other.

The Hitler plan for sterilizing those "unit to live weaklings," "hereditary defectives," bearers of hereditary disease, is no mere theory.

Beginning this week "eugenic courts" will begin the task of dealing with four hundred thousand men and women.

Sterilizing or destroying defectives is no new idea. Ancient Sparta allowed feeble infants to die, the North American Indian destroyed the defective children.

Sparta has died and so have the North American Indians.

In Texas, on the Mexican border near El Paso, many workers who need jobs and wages will soon be employed on a great project in connection with flood control in the Rio Grande basin. The United States and Mexico are co-operating in this work, sharing the expense. Americans and Mexicans will work side by side, earning wages, making the earth safer for its inhabitants.

That sets a good example to Europe. There, when different nationalities come close together they are usually squatted in trenches, blowing each others heads off.

Mexico, the United States and Canada, ruling all of this continent, from the North Pole to the southern side of the Panama Canal, should work and co-operate in brotherly fashion, in a genuine league of "American nations," setting a good example to the rest of the world.

To develop United States trade with South America, this country may offer special inducements to Argentina, Chile, and Mexico wine growers. Plans are made to popularize the wines here, but it is almost as difficult to change fashions in wine as in dress.

For a long time the Romans would drink nothing but Greek wine. Later, in Gaul, aristocratic Romans would drink only Roman wines, although Gauls in their wanderings settled in France because they could not leave the wines of the Bordeaux and Burgundy regions.

The airplane in which Orville Wright made his first flight thirty years ago is in the Science Museum in London. "Patriotic Americans" hope Col. Lindbergh will help the Smithsonian Institution to get back the historic plane for this country. But perhaps England is the best place for that first airplane, invented here.

Abroad, it will usefully remind Americans that they and their government sometimes recognize new ideas slowly.

Orville Wright was told by his government that his machine was interesting, but not sufficiently practical to justify spending money on it. He had to go to Europe to get help in developing it.

The airplane in which Colonel Lindbergh has travelled with his wife 30,000 miles, touching three continents, goes to New York's Museum of Natural History.

Crowds of 1934 will look at it in awe, as a marvelous proof of progress.

Crowds of 2034 will look at it as today's crowds look at the first locomotive and wonder "how anybody dared to fly in such a thing." However, not time or mechanical improvement will do away with the fact that Lindbergh made the first non-stop flight between New York and Paris.

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Elevators Earned Profit Past Year

Losses of Farm-Owned Plants Were Small, According to Analysis.

By H. A. Wallace, Specialist in Grain Marketing, Ohio State University, WNU Service.

Three out of five of the farm-owned elevators in Ohio earned a small profit this past year, according to an analysis of the books of 146 companies.

After a study of the records of two-thirds of the farm-owned elevators that operate in the state, it was found that the losses of those who failed to earn a profit were, in most cases, small. According to many of the managers and directors of the companies it is the aim, "in times like these, to give to the farmer every penny we can in prices, and if we break even it is all that we ask."

Of the 146 companies which submitted records for the year, 108 reported surpluses averaging \$8,000. Book value of the stock of the 146 companies was \$132 per \$100 share. The usual policy of the farm-owned grain elevators since the 1921 price collapse has been to pay the debts incurred then. Notes payable were reduced from a total of \$1,020,000 to \$420,000 by the 80 companies, for which figures were made available for the years 1924-25 and 1932-33. Thirty-three companies wiped out their total indebtedness.

A few companies have built up their surpluses to the point that their stock is worth from \$300 to \$400 a share.

Sandy or Gravelly Clay

Best for Farm Reservoir

A satisfactory material for farm reservoirs is a sandy or gravelly clay that can be packed almost watertight, says the bureau of agricultural engineering, United States Department of Agriculture. If the bed of the reservoir is naturally of such material, and if the water is not to be used for domestic purposes, the bottom can be packed by bedding or feeding sheep on the site when the earth is wet. If the soil is not clayed it is sometimes practical to spread a three or four-inch layer of clay over the bottom and sides of the reservoir and mix it with the surface soil by disking or harrowing. The bed should then be packed by rolling or by the tramping of stock.

When the water of a small reservoir is for domestic purposes, ordinary concrete makes a satisfactory lining. If the lining is not reinforced, it should be from two to four inches thick, and should be placed in blocks or squares of 15 to 20 feet with expansion joints to prevent formation of cracks. Into the joints should be cast a corrugated strip of copper or lead to give a watertight job. To reinforce linings, a layer of woven wire is sometimes used.

To prevent the heaving of concrete linings in freezing weather when reservoirs are empty, where soils are other than porous sand or gravel the linings should either be watertight or laid on thick layers of coarse gravel which will provide drainage. Or drain tile may be laid outside the reservoirs to carry away the water.

New Sugar Cane

The great enemy of the sugar cane raiser, freezing weather, may be vanquished as a result of experimental work carried on by the bureau of plant industry and the bureau of chemistry and soils. This problem is sometimes acute in Louisiana where sudden frosts have often forced raisers to cut their cane and allow it to lie in windrows for several days before it could be gathered. This practice often resulted in great loss, for the cane lost its sweetness rapidly when left in windrows. However, a new type of cane has been introduced by the federal officials which retains its sweetness for fairly long periods when left lying on the ground, and this new variety, which is immune to the mosaic disease, offers the solution of the problem.

Around the Farm

Good young trees should be given every opportunity to grow.

Thirty per cent of the income of Ohio farmers burdened by mortgages goes for interest.

A sweet potato, weighing four pounds and one ounce, was raised on a farm near Louisiana, Va.

The chewing of boards and bones by cattle is an indication that they are requiring minerals.

The 1933 strawberry crop is estimated to have netted (dark mountain) farmers more than \$1,000,000.

The typical New York state farm truck is six and one-half years old. In use 186 days in the year, and travels 3,047 miles a year.

Onions were in demand at Monroe, La., after some enterprising motorist found that when applied to the automobile windshield the vegetables kept off the sleet and rain.

POULTRY

ALL-NIGHT LIGHTS MAY HARM PULLETS

Early Morning Best Time for Illumination.

Chickens of all ages and conditions do not respond equally well to artificial illumination, and a lot of discretion is required in attempting to stimulate egg production by night or early morning lights in the poultry house.

Pullets do better under early morning lights. All-night lights are over-stimulating and may result in injury to the pullets. Old hens withstand all-night lighting successfully, according to C. M. Ferguson, extension specialist in poultry husbandry for the Ohio State University.

With hens it is more a matter of determining when egg production is most wanted. In producing eggs for the market, use lights and delay the period of molt, advises Ferguson. But if eggs are wanted for supplying a hatchery this winter or next spring, it is all wrong to light the poultry house now.

Although lights do not affect the hatchability of the eggs, lights too early result in reducing the supply of eggs in early spring when demand by hatcheries is at its peak.

Most marked results from lighting may be obtained when used immediately after the molting period.

All-night lights are used on the flock too much intensity should be avoided, according to the poultry specialist. A ten-watt lamp or ordinary barn lantern or gas jet with mantle provides sufficient light. Light should be directed at the feed and water receptacles, he says.

For early morning lights on hens or pullets a 40 or 50 watt lamp with a reflector attached and placed six feet above the floor seems to give best results. It should be illuminated about 4 a. m.

Not All Pullets Worth Space in Laying House

It does not always pay to put every pullet that is raised into the laying house, warns a poultry expert. There are usually a few in every flock that will scarcely pay their board by the end of the year. Only such pullets as are in good physical condition, as evidenced by a good condition of flesh, bright eye, bright red color in wattles, and well-pigmented skin and shanks in yellow colored breeds, such as the Leghorns and American breeds—Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, and Wyandottes—should be given a chance in the laying pen. Thin, poorly grown, poorly feathered and undersized birds are not worth bothering with. They should be sent to market if they have any value as food. If not, they should be killed and burned.

All pullets which do not show quite as much development as the others of the flock can be put in a pen by themselves so that they may have a better chance at the feed hoppers. These undeveloped birds that need a little more time to grow are probably undeveloped because the more vigorous ones have crowded them away from the feed. A proper selection of the pullets right now will undoubtedly increase the efficiency of the flock during the winter laying season.

Poultry Gleanings

Damp litter in the hen house is likely to result from over-crowding.

Sunflower seed is grown on a commercial scale near Clarendon, Texas, for chicken feed.

Eggs preserved in water glass should have a pin hole punctured in their shells before they are boiled.

New Hampshire Reds, a relatively new breed of chickens, resemble the standard Rhode Island Reds.

Finely chopped green onion tops are a tonic for growing chickens, turkeys or game birds and can safely be fed daily.

Cockerles that are to be kept or sold as breeders should be leg-handled. Young stock not good enough to winter should be marketed.

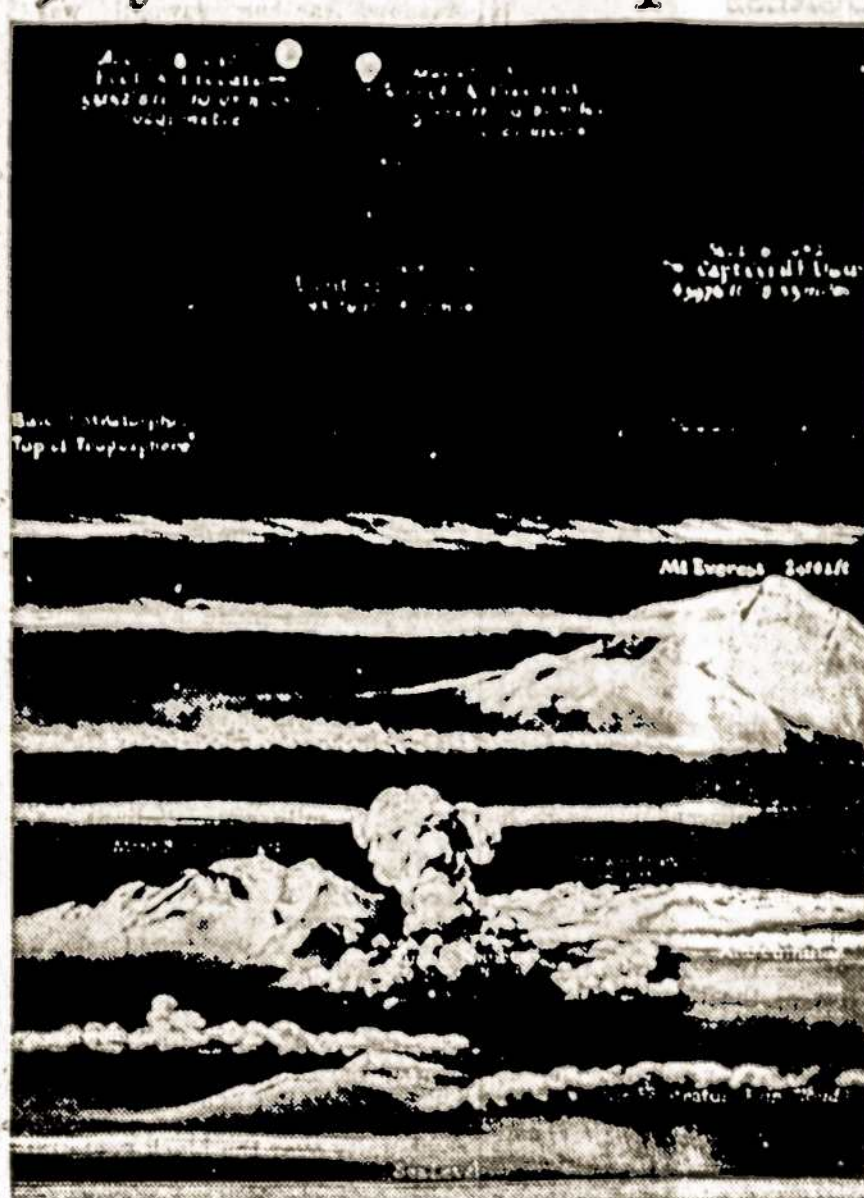
If hens are to be kept in good health they must have dust-baths. Parasites are responsible for lowering the egg supply.

Rye is not liked by fowls. If used at all, it should be fed in very limited amounts. Barley, kafir corn and buckwheat are grains that may be used in the ration.

A perfectly good, fresh egg shows full and clear before the light; there is almost no air cell at the large end and the yolk outline is only faintly discernible.

The use of a good grade of cod liver oil has proved most beneficial for poultry. Unless the best grades are used, however, its beneficial effects are missing.

To the Stratosphere



Earlier Flights into the Stratosphere.

Prepared by National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.—WNU Service.

THE stratosphere, little-known region of thin air, has been a magnet to scientists in recent years. On November 20, 1933, Lieut. Comm. Thomas G. W. Settle of the United States navy, ascended 61,237 feet above the earth. A few months before a Soviet expedition rose to a record height of nearly twelve miles.

In describing his first flight into the stratosphere, Prof. Auguste Piccard, Swiss scientist who has made two ascensions, each of which was more than nine miles above sea level, said:

"The sky is beautiful up there—almost black. It is a bluish purple—a deep violet shade, ten times darker than on earth, but it still is not quite dark enough to see the stars. The sun, however, seems brighter than when seen from earth."

"Forests, rivers, and fields are visible, sometimes through a light mist without any contrast, but on other days with marvelous beauty in striking relief. The towering summits of the Alps from ten miles up assume the aspect of miniature reproductions. Calculation shows that, if there were no mist, a circle of earth having a diameter of 500 miles would be visible. That is equal to a surface of 250,000 square miles."

"From the standpoint of cosmic rays, the exact altitude is unimportant, but it is interesting to know to what height we had to go to find that pressure of one-tenth of the atmosphere."

New Kind of Craft Necessary. "From the aeronautic standpoint, we faced the problem of constructing a craft in which a pilot and his assistant and many instruments could be lifted ten miles into the sky and be permitted to work there. This height surpassed by a great deal any that had been attained previously. So a new craft had to be constructed to overcome many difficulties."

"Our problem, then, was to find conditions that would permit two men to live up there in more or less normal working order, and a means of getting them to the desired height. Men can survive at certain altitudes, varying according to persons; these altitudes are usually between 3 and 4½ miles. In order to go higher it is necessary to carry oxygen. Even if the aeronaut breathes in an oxygen mask, he cannot be beyond a certain height without suffering from the reduced pressure."

"To avoid this danger, there was only one thing to do: to transport from below the portion of our atmosphere surrounding the aeronauts and to maintain this atmosphere in its original state, preventing its dilution during the ascent. That could only be accomplished by constructing an air-tight cabin in which the aeronauts would be enclosed."

"The second part of the program consisted in getting this cabin and all its contents into the upper atmosphere."

"What kind of craft should we use? Three possibilities offered themselves: balloon, airplane, or rocket. None of these three had ever risen ten miles. The rocket will do so one of these days. Eventually it will go far higher, even; but the earth will turn many times around the sun before the rocket becomes a practical means of travel. The plane will certainly go up ten miles in a few years, but it is not yet adapted to that altitude."

Balloon Better Than Plane.

"The balloon, being entirely amenable to theoretical calculation, offers a big advantage over the plane. For research purposes the balloon presents the tremendous advantage of not being exposed to the vibrations and magnetic effects of a motor. A number of delicate instruments can

be employed in a balloon that could not survive an airplane voyage. My task as engineer was to construct the airtight cabin and the balloon."

"After examining various possibilities of construction, I decided upon a cabin or gondola of aluminum. Picture a sphere 7 feet in diameter constructed of aluminum .138 inch thick. The most important thing about my preparations was that the welding be solid and airtight."

"The cabin was provided with two manholes and eight little portholes about three inches in diameter. It was just large enough to contain two observers and the circular instrument boards that ran all around. When you face the possibility of shutting two men in an air-tight space of such small dimensions you must study very carefully the problem of their respiration."

"Early in September, 1930, I had all my equipment at Augsburg; the balloon, the cabin, and the instruments we had made for studying cosmic rays. Everything was ready and we had only to wait for favorable weather conditions. Bad flying weather held us on the ground until the next spring."

"The morning of May 27, 1931, everything was ready. The winds disturbed our project. The cabin was thrown from its vehicle and sustained damages from which consequences we later suffered, but I insisted on making the ascension. "Twenty-eight minutes after we took off I glanced at the altimeter. We had risen to an altitude of 9.55 miles. This was an average speed of approximately 20 miles an hour. For an automobilist on the road that would not be much, but ascending straight into the air is quite different. We were right in the stratosphere. What a change! A half hour ago we were wondering if the ascension would be made. Now we were in a world absolutely new."

"Unfortunately, we were not able to make any measurements during the ascension. Kipfer, my assistant, had been busy all the time putting back in order the instruments that had been scattered when the cabin turned over, and I had been busy doing something still more important."

What Stratosphere Is Like.

"Now, for a look through the portholes to see what the stratosphere was like."

"Meteorologists divide the atmosphere into two parts. Below is the troposphere, that portion of the atmosphere which is exposed to the vertical currents caused by differences in the earth's temperature. In rising, the air cools and this is the cause of various meteorological phenomena: clouds, rain, snow, storms, and the various obstacles for the aviator. In rising and cooling, these currents lose their force. When a temperature of from 58 to 76 degrees below zero, Fahrenheit, is attained, they are exhausted. They do not rise any higher."

"Then begins the stratosphere, where temperature is fairly constant, from 58 to 76 degrees below zero, Fahrenheit."

"The stratosphere is the region of eternally fair weather, but also the region of very cold weather."

"From ten miles above the earth I gazed around. First I looked up at my balloon that, at the take-off, had not been so beautiful with all her folds. But now she was superb, a perfect sphere, illuminated by the sun that was just rising."

"Later on in the morning when we tried to pull the valve, the rope broke because of an oversight at the moment of taking off. So we were unable to descend then. Slowly we were pushed toward the Bavarian Alps. We arrived there at five o'clock in the afternoon, at slow speed; after sundown we landed near Ober-Gurgl."

ROADSIDE MARKETING

By T. J. Delohery

LOCATING THE ROADSIDE MARKET

ABOUT the first thing a food retailer does before leasing a shop or store is to count noses; that is, he finds out how many people pass the place daily, and thus decides the possibilities of his attracting customers.

Farmers are now doing practically the same thing before building roadside markets, making allowance for new customers that will come through advertising and satisfied customers telling others about their source of fresh, quality fruits, vegetables and other foods.

In determining the number of cars which pass the proposed roadside market site, the number travelling on the side on which the stand is to be built is important, more especially on main highways. On the secondary roads it is not so important, according to surveys. The position of the market and the parking space are two other deciding factors.

Studies indicate the right-hand side of the road toward bound or leading into town, is to be preferred. In Michigan, for instance, it was found that for every hundred dollars' worth of farm products sold to consumers by markets on the right-hand side of the highway, only \$47 was sold from stands on the opposite side. Ohio experts found that only one-third of the motorists will brave the hazards and inconvenience of crossing the road on foot to do their shopping.

On the secondary roads, however, fully half the people will cross over, the dangers of threading through the traffic being decidedly smaller. The reputation of the market owner also counts, as six of the most successful roadside markets around Chicago are located on what is supposed to be the wrong side of the highway. As a general thing people won't stop, knowing they will come upon other stands without traveling far.

The outward bend of a gentle curve in the highway is a prominent location for a roadside market. It can be seen for a distance, and motorists usually slow down on curves.



A Roadside Market.

The crest of a hill is also a good spot, as is the side of a straight stretch, especially if there is nothing to obstruct the view.

Hill tops have an advantage of offering a view of the surrounding country, making it easy to wait if service is not possible right away.

For the same reason people will not cross the highway; parking space is essential. In some states it is a law. The easier it is for people to trade, the better they like it.

"Since most of the buying at roadside markets is done as sort of a sideline to pleasure drives," said the owner of a roadside market in Massachusetts, "room enough to get away from the place as soon as they have finished buying gives them more time for riding, and they don't have to park any distance from the market."

On the other hand, if you have something of interest around the place, even if it is only a good view, keeping customers satisfied while you are servicing others, helps a whole lot. Pastoral beauty is one thing that interests city consumers. Flowers, shrubs, and even growing vegetables will make them forget waiting or even make them forget what they stopped for.

"Speaking of flowers and shrubs, I find they are both very profitable in a cash way, too. This whole patch by the market is the result of our just setting out a few things to make the place attractive. Now we sell \$150 to \$200 worth of flowers during the season, and people who are attracted by the flowers also buy vegetables and other things."

Related to the position of the roadside market are signs. If possible, the first sign should be 300 to 500 feet from the market. It should be large enough and attractively painted to catch the eye. Give the motorist every chance to catch the message and time to slow down.

One of the don'ts about signs is never to start off with STOP, especially if red color is used. Red and STOP are danger signals on roadways, and the motorists who find it is only your roadside market sign are more apt to pass up your market, even though in need of things you have to sell.

Some farmers prefer one large sign; others several small ones at intervals of 100 to 300 feet. Both may be used to good advantage. © 1932, Western Newspaper Union.

Army Home

By HAZEL ARDEN

© by McClure Newspaper Syndicate WNU Service

MOST army romances end with a newspaper account of the bridal couple emerging from an arch of crossed swords, but this particular romance of young Lieutenant and Mrs. Rodney Ashurst goes on.

The first night, on their way by car to Rodney's post in the South, they stopped at the best hotel in Baltimore and had jellied consommé, broiled bluefish and peach melba, which they didn't eat. The second night, they stopped at an exclusive hotel in Roanoke and had cantaloupe, fried chicken and blueberry pie, some of which they ate. The third night, after a consultation over the honeymoon pocket-book, they stopped at the second best hotel in Greenville and had a dollar blue plate, almost all of which they ate.

On the fourth day they reached their destination, the army post to which Rodney had been assigned after his graduation from West Point that June.

A stout captain in the quartermaster corps met them at headquarters and ushered them to their new home. It was one of a group of unpainted wooden shacks that resembled squatters' huts one finds on ash heaps outside large cities. From their patched, tarred roofs tin chimneys emitted billows of soft coal smoke.

The captain got out, pried open a rusty, sagging screen door and waved the bride and groom inside, then left them with a cheery smile. He was so used to showing harassed army folk into dingy quarters that he didn't stop to sympathize with these young newcomers.

Sally Ann buried her head in Rodney's shoulder and wept heartbreakingly.

"What'll we do?"

"I know what I'm going to do," announced Sally Ann, hysterically but firmly. "I'm going home."

But she decided to stay for two months, for after all, they were still on their honeymoon. But when the day came for her to go she didn't feel the least bit like traveling.

When they realized what was the matter, Rodney was terrified and begged her to go. If he hadn't suggested it, she probably would have. But she stayed. She would let Rodney see little Rodney, then leave forever.

Winter descended upon them, a chill, rainy winter that spread a vast duck pond about their little low shack. Sally Ann shut off one room of the house and tried to keep it warm with the pot-bellied stove which, with its sister, the kitchen range, comprised the heating system of the house.

At last, one spring day, the great event took place. Sally Ann spent an afternoon walking on the hot roof garden of the army hospital with Rodney pacing desperately at her side. Then the nurses brought her in and told Rodney to stay out. After a long while they told him he could go in.

"You have a cute little daughter," they said, "and girls are just as nice as boys."

He merely glanced at the bundle on its way out to the nursery, cried for a few moments over Sally Ann's placid white face and went back to his little lonely shack.

Lying in the pleasant, yellow-walled hospital, Sally Ann was more determined than ever to leave Rodney and his dreadful little hut. She simply couldn't let her baby grow up there, to play on those damp floors and perhaps get hold of the deadly white insect powder they were always compelled to have about.

At her father's home there would be a sunny nursery with warm, rugged floors and steam heat, sizzling against the frosty windows. When they at last took Sally Ann back to the shack, she resolved that the next time she went out of it would be the last. Rodney gently deposited her on the quarter-master settee and she looked about.

A medley of colors met her gaze. The rough ugly boards were covered with yellow wall paper. Various pillows of clashing cretonnes were carelessly plopped on all the chairs. On the way floor, newly coated with orange shellac, was a tan rug that was not half bad.

Rodney grinned.

"Do you like it?" he asked, proudly. "I did it all myself. This is a real home now, isn't it, kiddie?"

Sudden tears scalded Sally Ann's eyes. Yes, this was home—this funny, terrible little shack that the government had provided and that Rodney had so valiantly tried to make livable. Thousands of army women, for generations had lived in worse.

She looked at Rodney and smiled bravely.

"I told you that I was going home after the baby came," she said. "Well, Rodney, I am home."

League of Nations' Home. The new home of the League of Nations being built in Geneva, Switzerland, has a facade one-third of a mile long, an assembly hall to seat 2,000 persons, and a press gallery to seat 800 journalists.

FIND CAUSE OF WRONG ACTIONS

Impairment of Brain Tissue Largely to Blame.

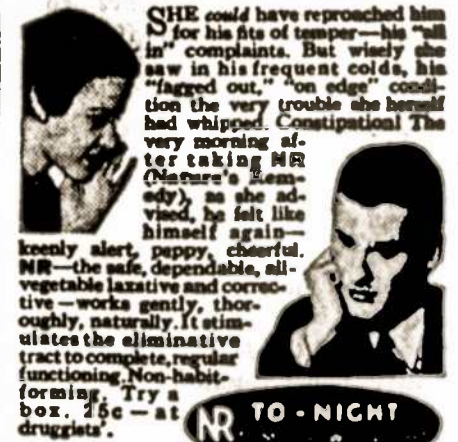
The faculty which permits man to associate symbols, such as the combination between written characters and ideas, is the phenomenon which sets man apart from animals. This higher faculty is made possible by the pressure in the human brain of a thin external layer, known as the cortex, which developed only recently as compared with the great passing of time, during which brains of a similar structure functioned without it. Yet this thin tissue holds the fabric of civilization, whose medical science finds that when it is impaired the individual is reduced to relying on instinct and unconscious habits.

In his valuable studies at the Neurological Institute of New York, Dr. Frederick Tillyer has found that a distinct relation exists between an impaired cortex, with consequent malfunction of the brain, and criminal youths. Mild attacks of inflammation of the brain resulting from various diseases frequently leave the cortex definitely shrunken. If not completely atrophied. When this occurs in adults their behavior patterns are already so well formed, as a rule, that their conduct is not seriously altered, but when the cortex in children has been damaged they lack the ability to follow reasoning and make deductions which result in intelligent action, and, therefore, their behavior is different from that of the normal child.

Any impairment of the mental faculties must inevitably result in social mal-adjustment. It does not necessarily mean that a youth commits a crime purely because his brain does not function perfectly, but rather that his handicap substantially subtracts from his ability to carry his burden of life. Physical and mental deficiencies will reduce his feeling of equality and he will not be deterred from evil acts by considerations which would restrain one with normal mental faculties.

Much has been contributed to knowledge of the brain structure and functioning, but Doctor Tillyer intimates that greater research will be necessary before generalizations can be demonstrated as facts.—Washington Post.

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Northfield, Mass.

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Treasurer

Friday, January 5, 1934



EDITORIAL

Vision Plus Continuity

Equals Results

The difficulties experienced by the government in formulating various agricultural codes — such as that which is designed to control the dairy business in the New York milkshed — are having one very interesting result. They are demonstrating to the farmer that government aid, no matter how well intentioned or how expertly administered, can be of but limited and temporary benefit, and that for a solution to most of his problems he is best able to work through farm cooperative organizations.

The cooperatives have the great virtue of permanence. They are there to stay and are undisturbed by shifts in national, state or local administrations. They are immune to the usual red-tape and log-rolling of political parties. They are free from diverse sectional influences. They are able to devote their every effort to forwarding the interests of the farmers who make up their membership.

Government experiments in farm relief, even when the best of motives lie behind them, are very apt to be influenced by partisan politics. They are influenced as well by a multitude of different warring viewpoints, and by the exigencies of the hour. Of necessity, they depend mainly on getting immediate results, rather than on building a sound foundation for the future. And most of them, in the past, for such reasons have ended in whole or partial failure.

Will The Farmer "Cooperate"

An article in the Index points out that the Agricultural Adjustment Administration is preparing some 50 marketing agreements for the different milksheds throughout the country. These agreements will formulate price plans for fluid and surplus milk, will establish the quantities of milk which may be sold by distributors at the fluid price, and will set a minimum distributor's retail price to prevent ruthless price-cutting. But, as the Index says further, the marketing agreements will obviously be of small worth if they are not supported by output restriction to eliminate constant and increasing overproduction of dairy products.

It's an interesting fact that the success or failure of governmental relief plans is always up to the farmers themselves. If they go on producing more than the consuming public will buy, all efforts to stabilize markets and better prices will make about as much impression as another bucket of sand poured into the Sahara.

The way out is through organization — through strong, loyal, united cooperatives, managed by non-political view of farm problems. In the New York Milkshed such a cooperative exists — and it has been a tower of strength in the face of strikes, of campaigns to break down farmer organizations, of disorganized price structures and fluctuating market conditions. It is solving the problems of its members by the application of sound methods — and it is making the headlines. In the South, cotton cooperatives have secured great success for the cotton farmers. Such successes represent the best opportunities today.

Personals

Mr. Roger Lyman of Hartford, Conn. spent the week end at Mr. J. W. Field's.

Miss Polly Parker spent her New Year's vacation with her parents on Main Street.

Miss Charlotte May Kinsman of Williamstown has returned to her studies at the Seminary.

Mr. A. W. Wilkinson and son, Donald are spending a few days in New York City. Donald will return to Kearsarge on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Sauter and son Raymond spent part of the holidays with relatives in Bangor and Bar Harbor, Maine.

Mr. Arthur W. Wilkinson, Jr., who has been spending his Christmas vacation with his parents on Highland Avenue, has returned to Colgate University.

Miss Ellen Callahan of Boston who spent her Christmas vacation with her parents, has returned to her work with the John Hancock Insurance Company.

Rev and Mrs. W. Stanley Carne went to Boston Thursday where at the Leaky Clinic it was decided to leave Mrs. Carne at the Baptist Hospital for X-ray observation. Mr. Carne came back Wednesday night hoping that in a few days Mrs. Carne will be able to return with the cause of her illness discovered and recovered assured.

If Mrs. L. H. Lazelle of East Northfield will call at THE HERALD office, she may receive a free ticket to the VICTORIA Theatre.

Locals

The Fortnightly Club will hold a meeting next Friday evening under the direction of Mr. Frank L. Duley on the subject "Current Events."

Next Monday evening the classes and games at Mount Hermon gymnasium for town boys over 10 years of age will be resumed.

The regular meeting of the Mothers Society of the North Church will be held with Mrs. Cortland Finch on Pine St. on Wednesday January 10, at 3 p. m. All mothers are cordially invited.

The Girls' Club will meet at Green Pastures every Friday evening until early summer. Town girls over 15 years of age are welcome to join. There is no fee or other expense.

Mrs. A. P. Pitt has arranged for a number of more reels of aviation and skiing to be shown at the meeting of the Girls' Club this (Friday) evening. These were taken by Mr. Fred Harris of Brattleboro at Brattleboro, Dartmouth, the Olympic contests at Lake Placid, and the National Aviation racing meets.

The Young People's Recreational Group will meet in Alexander Hall on Friday evening from 7 until 9 o'clock. The older young people in age 18 to 27 years, are especially invited. This is for every young person in the community, regardless of church, sect, or location in the town. Let all the young people feel welcome and come to have and give a good time.

The January meeting of the Northfield Teacher-Parent Union will take place at the home of Mrs. M. E. Vorce at 7.45 p. m. next Monday, January 8. At this time Miss Margaret Hamlin, of the Massachusetts State College, will talk on vocational guidance. This should be of great value to all parents interested in the futures of their children, and it is hoped that a large number will attend.

If Mrs. Mary L. Houghton of East Northfield will call at THE HERALD office, she may receive a free ticket to the Victoria Theatre.

The Brighter Side

Ed—I hear your brother has taken up journalism so I expect that he writes in the papers for money.

Mac—Oh, no! he still writes to Dad for that.

Behold the pretty cotton plant With blossoms white and full. They pick the downy stuff and lo, They sell us suits of wool.

Behold the humble alley cat. A thing for jests and knocks, Around my lady's neck his sun Is changed to silver fox.

Behold the tiny baby steer. A cute, though awkward thing For him good money we will pay As chicken a la king.

A clergyman happened to tell his son one Saturday afternoon what lesson he would read in church the next morning.

The boy got hold of his father's Bible, found the lesson place, and glued together the connecting pages.

In consequence the clergyman read to his flock the following day that "When Noah was 120 years old he took unto himself a wife, who was"—here he turned the page—"140 cubits long, 40 cubits wide, built of poplar wood and covered with pitch in and out."

After reading the passage, the clergyman read it again to verify it. Then, pushing back his spectacles, he looked gravely at the congregation and said—

"My friends, this is the first time I ever read that in the Bible, but I accept it as evidence of the assertion that we are fearfully and wonderfully made."

THE STORY OF NORTHFIELD

AN ERA OF PROGRESS

By HENRY H. FRANKLIN

IX.

Peace and Progress

Years of peace are years of progress. Years that are dull in incidents which are exciting to historians or readers of history are the very years when history is being made. This paradox is almost self explanatory; times rich in excitement and full of moving occurrences, such as war times, are the periods in which no real progress is made, whereas during the peaceful eras of usual life civilization is not held at a standstill or pushed back by the interruptions of extraordinary events and progress is made.

The years 1717-1723 comprise such a period of usual activity in the history of Northfield. Perhaps not starting to those foreign to our subject, the ordinary happenings of these times are none the less interesting to us. The community continued to prosper and become stabilized. "The hardships unavoidable in a new place," to which the previous settlers had referred, were naturally encountered. But obstacles surmounted are foundations laid. Hard work was still the by-word in the little village for on this depended its permanent existence.

On March 4, 1717 the first legal town meeting was called by the Committee and the inhabitants were allowed to enact measures of self-government subject to the approval of that body. For officers the townspeople chose Major John Stoddard of Northampton, town clerk; Thomas Taylor, constable and collector; Benjamin Wright, surveyor of highways; Benoni Moore, Joseph Alexander, Isaac Warner and Eleazar Mattoon, fence-viewers; Benjamin Jones, tything man; Jonathan Patterson and Daniel Wright, hawards. (It was the duty of the tything man to keep the community respectable by reporting the conduct of liquor sellers, "Sabbath breakers, night walkers and tipplers" and by maintaining order and attention during religious services. An older man, much respected in the community was usually chosen. The duties of the hawards consisted in keeping the meadowlands clear of stray cattle, horses and hogs. The hawards collected a small charge from the owners of the impounded animals.)

A Town Sawmill

At the same time that this meeting was called the Committee made a land grant to Jonathan Belding of Hatfield on the condition that he build a sawmill and have it operating by the next Michaelmas. In partnership with his brother Steven he soon erected a mill a short distance below the grist mill, on Mill Brook. This filled another urgent need of the growing town.

The greatest impediment to the rapid growth of the village was the land tenure enigma. Because of the refusal of the grantees either to inhabit or sell their lands to those who would inhabit, the Committee had enacted an order declaring that all grants which were not settled this year would be void. Later in the spring the governor, upon the solicitation of Samuel Partridge, reiterated this demand. And finally, after much coaxing and pleading most of the offenders saw light and complied with the wishes of the Committee. Land transactions, too numerous to mention, soon came about with the subsequent result that the population of the town was more than doubled that summer. The number of settlers was swelled from 12 to about 25 families. Such an encouragement lent a ruddy glow to the already contemplated rosy future. That Fall the General Court lent a further

stimulus by continuing a garrison of ten men to be stationed at Northfield for one year.

The New Minister

Meanwhile the half-year term of Reverend James Whitmore had expired in April. Since the minister was by far the most important man in the community, the Committee sought to immediately fill the vacancy. As Captain Edward Johnson ably put it, "It is as unnatural for a right New England man to live without an able ministry, as for a smith to work his irons without a fire." (Alas, how conditions have changed!) By Fall the Committee was able to secure Reverend Benjamin Doolittle of Wallingford, Connecticut to preach for the winter. Mr. Doolittle was a young man—a yearling graduate of Yale College. He immediately got himself married and on the second Sunday of November commenced what proved to be a long and prosperous pastorate. With the minister came the Blackleys and Merriman families to whom he was related by marriage.

The settlement of a minister was indeed glad tidings to the people. But at the time of his coming they were greatly saddened by the accidental death of one of their best beloved fellows, Thomas Taylor was drowned in the river.

The year 1718 was an active one for Northfield. New settlers continued to come in and plans were laid for institutions which would insure permanency to the place as well as furnish necessary conveniences to the growing band of inhabitants. New highways were laid out all over the town and these were greatly improved during the summer. In the Spring the minister was settled in Thomas Taylor's house where he resided until his death. At the annual town meeting held March 3 the following officers were elected: Major John Stoddard, town clerk; Thomas Holton, constable; Benjamin Jones, Joseph Petty, Peter Evans and Jonathan Patterson, fence-viewers; Joseph Alexander and Hezekiah Stratton, surveyors of highways; Benoni Moore, tything man; Remembrance Wright and Joseph Alexander, field-drivers. Committees were chosen to take care of the minister, build a town pound, lay out more highways, take care of the town boat or scow on the Connecticut and to manage the erection of a suitable meetinghouse.

The work of the various committees was ably carried out. A pound was built and the new highways laid. A grant of money from the legislature enabled the committee to build a meetinghouse 45 feet long by 30 feet wide which was finished about the middle of the summer. Reverend Doolittle was offered the permanent ministry and accepted, thus establishing himself in a community which grew to love and respect him and which was most generous to him. Before his death he had been granted 856 acres of land by the town in addition to a comfortable salary. The church having been completed in its crude way, the pastor was ordained about the first of September.

Thus the years passed while life went on apace in the village. The social activities consisted in the main of husking bees and the like with occasionally a public supper and dance. The men still gathered at old Council Rock of evenings to talk over affairs of the day. Slowly and steadily the town progressed in size and development. 1719 saw the settlement of Ebenezer Field from Deerfield as a blacksmith, supplying still another need of the people. Garrison soldiers were still kept although no forts or stockades had been built. These men made themselves use-

ful about the village and lent a feeling of security to the inhabitants. Major John Stoddard, who had served so faithfully as town clerk was rewarded this year with a generous tract of land in Little Meadow. Another sawmill was started on Bennett's Brook by Benoni Moore, Joseph Petty, Ebenezer Field and Nathaniel Mattoon during 1720. Land grants and transactions brought an influx of a few more settlers this summer. One important detail attended by the Committee for Northfield was the reserving of a 250 acre plot for "the use of the country" as had been stipulated in the original deed of the Plantation. The Committee also set apart for themselves farms of 150 acres each on "the common road to Sunderland." (This part of the town thereby came to be known as "The Farms" and the name still persists today.)

Town Boundaries

At the insistence of the General Court a complete survey of the town plot was made by Committee-man Mr. Henry Dwight. As a result of this work the boundaries were somewhat changed. On the South the line was extended to the Deerfield border and at the North a slice of territory was taken off to keep the area of the town within the "6 mile square" limit set by the Court.

Now that the town was becoming an established community real estate became increasingly valuable. This naturally invited speculation and most of the available lands were bought up by those who could afford the necessary cash. This was a positive indication of the rise of the little town. The momentum gained during these years served to tide the community over the black years to come.

In six years the community had found itself and had covered a great distance. This is in effective contrast with the feeble efforts of the first two struggling settlements which had to die to make way for this one. The common determination of the founders to work for the common weal alone was the responsible factor in this remarkable development.

If Mr. Herbert F. Millard of Northfield will call at THE HERALD office, he may receive a free ticket to the Victoria Theatre.

"How do you grow old so gracefully?" an admirer asked Alexander Dumas.

"Madam, I give all my time to it," was his reply.

Young Lady Artist (troubled by vessel's rigging)—Do you belong to this ship?

Sailor—Yes, miss. Artist—Then would you mind loosening those ropes? I can't draw straight lines.

If Mr. H. A. Johnson of Northfield will call at THE HERALD office he may receive a free ticket to the Victoria Theatre.

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Lamb Fores lb. 10c
Chuck Pot Roast lb. 15c
Face End of Ham lb. 13c

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The Man Who Did
Not Die Of Cancer

John Jones was just an average man—you could have found him in any city, town, or hamlet in these United States, living a busy life and seemingly in the best of health. But, little did he know, as he went on his busy way, that the sword of Damocles was hanging over his head. This great danger, this thing that was about to engulf him was, at the time, nothing but a medium-sized black mole on his right temple. It was a harmless looking mole, the same as you have seen on countless faces. He had been born with it and was quite accustomed to having it around; in fact, he was hardly conscious of its presence.

The time finally came when eye strain forced him to wear glasses. They annoyed him; the bows irritated the mole on his temple. This continued for a few weeks, when suddenly the mole started to grow, to change in shape—but John Jones paid no heed. He had read in newspapers warnings of signs that might indicate cancer; he had seen posters, holding forth the gospel of early treatment for cancerous conditions; he had heard radio talks, setting forth the advances of medical science in the treatment of cancer. But what did all this have to do with him—hale and hearty at forty-two years of age. Life looked good to John Jones.

One morning, on his way to the office, he ran into an old school friend, a physician, whom he had not seen for years. Before parting, the doctor called his attention to the mole and urged him to see his physician about it. "Oh, that's nothing! I've always had it. I was born with it. Why, I'd look silly, a big strong man running to a doctor with a tiny little innocent mole!" But his friend pointed out that while pigmented moles did exist from birth, they are an important source of cancer. While only a small number are dangerous, the only safeguard is to have them removed, especially when they are irritated. The fact that the mole had deepened in color, increased in size, and had become "warty" indicated that something was wrong. So, after much discussion and argument, John Jones was persuaded to see his doctor.

You know the answer—radium! And John Jones was cured. He heeded the warning—he acted in time. Early treatment had once more prevented a cancer death.

B. S. Will you kindly let me know what foods are good and what to avoid for an acid condition of the system.

Ans. Foods which are acid forming are chiefly: breadstuffs, corn, eggs, meat, oatmeal, oysters, peanuts and rice. Foods that are non-acid forming are milk, vegetables such as potatoes, carrots, celery, cabbage, turnips and beans; fruits such as oranges, grapefruit, lemons, peaches and bananas. Lettuce, raw cabbage, tomatoes, greens, citrus fruits and milk should be an important part of the daily diet. The pamphlet called "Successful Living" which we are sending you will enable you to check up on your general health habits.

M. S. What is the cause of pain around the heart after taking aspirin? The pain lasts for four days and I am very weak.

Ans. We suggest you see your doctor to determine whether your heart is healthy or not and refrain from taking aspirin until you have been advised by him.

Hinsdale

Mrs. Eugene Wellington

Mrs. Grace Cook Wellington, 63, died early Tuesday morning after a brief illness of pneumonia. She was born in Richmond on September 18, 1870, a daughter of Marten and Mary (Marten) Cook. In January 1890 she married Mr. Eugene Wellington of this town at Marlboro, N. H. He died in January 1917.

Mrs. Wellington was a member of the First Congregational Church, the Congregational Missionary Society, and Wastastiquet Grange. She was assistant librarian for many years. Her genial and kindly disposition made for her a wide circle of friends who feel keenly a sense of loss in her death.

She is survived by two daughters; Doris, at home, and Nina, wife of Gale Tuttle of Keene; a sister, Mrs. H. G. Everette, of Putney, Vt.; two brothers, George M. Cook of Greenfield, Mass., and Milan Cook of Winchester; and three grandchildren, Georgia, Richard and Anne Tuttle, of Keene.

The funeral will be held Thursday P. M. at 2 o'clock at the Congregational Church parlor, Rev. J. A. Haines officiating. Burial will be held at the family lot in Pine Grove Cemetery.

Catholic Church

The Children of Mary Sodality sponsored a card party Tuesday evening in the basement of the church. Prizes were awarded to Mrs. Nellie Norcross, Father O'Connor, Mrs. Edmund Lachaine, and Mr. John Bishop. The next in the series of parties will be held Tuesday evening, January 16.

Congregational Church

The young people enjoyed a social hour followed by a watch night service Sunday evening. Rev. Robert G. Armstrong of Concord, State Secretary of Congregational Churches, visited this church Sunday.

Sons of Veterans

The Sons of Veterans Auxiliary held a card party Monday night. Prizes were awarded to Mrs. Frank Norcross, Mr. John Bishop, Mrs. Thelma Adams, and Mr. Frank Bonnett. Door prize was won by Mrs. Adams.

Eastern Star

There will be a Semi-Public Installation of officers of the National Chapter No. 26 O. E. S., Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

Woman's Club

Owing to the illness of Mrs. Howard Streeter, who was in charge of the program, the regular meeting of the Hinsdale Woman's Club was postponed. The club members attended the motion picture, "Alice in Wonderland."

Hinsdale Personals

Mrs. Howard Streeter is ill with gripe.

Rev. and Mrs. Dale Stackhouse have returned from Indiana.

Miss Lillian G. Myers returned to Florence, Mass., on Monday.

Mr. Frank Seredynski of Keene spent the Christmas holiday with his parents.

Mrs. Ralph Wood entertained the Auction Bridge Club Wednesday evening.

Mr. Harold Reddin of the C. C. Camp in Laconia spent Christmas with his parents.

Miss Anna Johnson of Brattleboro, spent New Years with Miss Elizabeth Stearns.

The chemical was called out last week to a chimney fire at the home of Mr. John Kosmoski.

Miss Margaret O'Connor, Miss Phyllis Delaney and Mr. Richard Stalbird returned to American International College from a va-

cation spent with their families in this town.

Miss Minnie Hart of Springfield, Mass., is visiting her aunt, Miss Minnie Maginnis, for a week.

Miss Elizabeth Johnson entertained several friends at a party at her home last Saturday afternoon.

Miss Esther Smith of Boston spent the week end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William G. Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. Lyle Carter and family have moved from the Taylor house on Spring street to the Meany Block.

Mr. Percy Stewart and Mr. William McAuliffe visited relatives in Boston over the New Years holiday.

Miss Rose Helen Jeffords, Miss Miriam Taylor, and Mr. Owen McCormick have returned to New Hampshire University.

Miss Eileen Maginnis has returned to her teaching position in Harrisville after spending the holidays with her parents.

Northfield Farms

Miss Sarah Allen

The body of Miss Sarah Allen was brought here on Tuesday for burial in the Farms Cemetery. Miss Allen, who was about 97 years old, was for many years a resident here. The Allen Homestead, where she lived, is now occupied by Mr. Alfred Eddy.

Northfield Farms Personals

Mr. Charles Morgan is filling his ice house.

Messrs. Irving and William Scott have returned from a week's visit in Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Alexander were dinner guests on Sunday at Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cook's in Millers Falls.

Mr. and Mrs. John Kervian and Ralph and Alice Kervian were guests on Monday of Mrs. Kervian's sister, Mrs. Feltier of Springfield.

A Card

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Hammond wish to thank each and all who helped to make their 50th Wedding Anniversary such a pleasant event.

Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln Hammond Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Warner Mr. and Mrs. M. Hammond Mr. and Mrs. L. Hammond

Gill

Schools will reopen after the Christmas vacation on Monday, January 8.

Mrs. Robert Ware has been quite sick with a cold, and the children also have been confined to the house.

Several men from the town have obtained work at the stone crusher in East Deerfield including Dayton Hale, Leo LaMountain, Archie Franklin, Francis Remillard, Chester Zywna, and Zenas Jungiewicz. Others are working on the rip-rap work in Northfield.

The Department of Education, through the State Memorial Library, has granted certificates for reading and reporting on five books to the following children: Blanche Manni, Caroline Zak and Vivian LeVitre of the Sunnyside School; and to Marjorie Bogue and Donna Van Valkenburgh of the North School.

The sale of Christmas seals in this town has netted a little more for the Health Association than it had last year at this time. To date the receipts have been \$63.38, while a year ago, they were \$62.11. The chairman wishes to gratefully acknowledge the prompt and generous response to the call of this worthy project.

"WE'RE MAKING A CHANGE FOR 1934"

"I don't believe in making a change just for the sake of saying that I'm modern, but when a thing has PROVED itself a more modern, easier way of doing my work . . . well, that's why we're buying an ELECTRIC range this year."

Kitchen-tested and approved by housewives everywhere, the electric range is winning its way into the homes of women who refuse to experiment with untried methods—but who are ever ready to accept a proven product with superior advantages.

Investigate carefree electric cookery now. You'll find that its many advantages will make light work of your kitchen cares and will give you many hours of new leisure.

CO-OPERATING DEALERS ARE FEATURING AN
INTERESTING FREE INSTALLATION OFFER

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS ELECTRIC COMPANY

Constituent of

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS COMPANIES

January 5-10 VALUES in FOODS



Latest Addition
to Our
Nation-Wide
Family

NATION WIDE

Oats 2 large pkgs. 31c

Special Low Price

Quick or Regular. Packed by the most Reliable Processor of Oats we could find.

NATION WIDE EVAPORATED

Milk 3 tins 19c

You can't beat it for creamy consistency

SCHUMACHER'S

3X Graham 29c

For Muffins

Ivory Salt 2 pkgs. 15c

NATION WIDE

Codfish lb. pkg. 25c

White Steaks from Prime Fish

TEAS

NATION WIDE

Orange Pekoe 1-2 lb. pkg. 29c

Formosa Oolong 1-2 lb. pkg. 25c

VERMONT'S FAMOUS FULL CREAM

Cheese per lb. 23c

Cured Just Right

Instant Postum 4 oz. tin 25c

SUNSHINE

Brandywine lb. 29c

Two chocolate shells filled with Chocolate Fudge

EDGEMONT BUTTER

Crackers 2 for 33c

Full Pound Packages

Delightfully Different—New Triple-Sealed

VALUES IN HOUSEHOLD NECESSITIES

LITTLE JEWEL

Brooms each 49c

Strong but Light

NATION WIDE

Bleach 2 full 30 oz. bottles 29c

O. K.

Soap 3 for 12c

Full 16 oz. Bar—New Low Price

CLEAN QUICK

Soap Chips 5 lb. pkg. 29c

New Low Price

RED CAP

Ammonia full qt. bot. 19c

VIGO—Dog or Cat Food

Directions for feeding all breeds on label

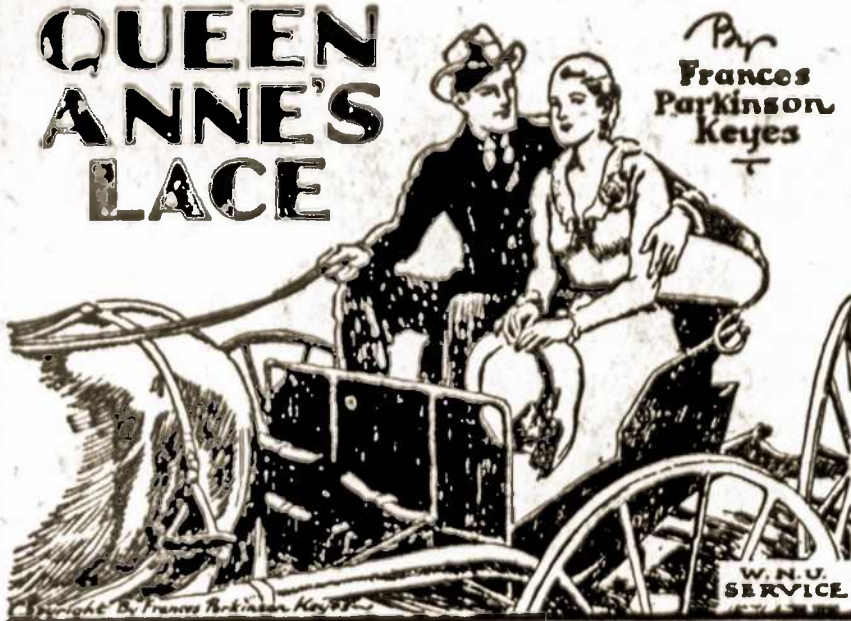
3 pound tins 21c

Patronize your local Nation-Wide Grocer

The Friendly Store—You know the Owner



QUEEN ANNE'S LACE



SYNOPSIS

In a mood of disappointment, through her inability, due to the selfishness of her family, to put finishing touches to her costume for a long anticipated country dance, Anne Chamberlain is irritated by the stolidity and lack of imagination displayed by her escort, George Hildreth (points he shares with most of her acquaintances).

CHAPTER I—Continued

"I know it! That's what I meant! You can't even see that!—come on then, we'll go round by the gate."

"Honest, Anne?"

"For Heaven's sake, come on! Do you want to get to that party before they start playing 'Home, Sweet Home'?"

"I don't care, Anne, so long as I can be with you."

He put his arm about her. She did not actually shake it off, but her lack of mental response to his caress was so marked that a physical withdrawal would really have been less chilling.

"Help me pick some of these flowers, then, so we can start."

For a moment they pulled away, silently, at the white blossoms. Then Anne laughed so joyously that George realized, with a bounding heart, that her vexation must be passing.

"Do you know the name of those flowers?"

"No—I never heard. They're kind of a pest, I s'pose—but they're pretty. They're kinder like lace."

"That's what they're called—Queen Anne's Lace. It's funny, isn't it, my name, I mean, and wearing them, and finding them in a place like this, and not having anything else pretty?"

She held a spray up against her face, smiling as the soft white blossoms brushed her cheeks. Then she broke off the stems, and twisting them in the thorny roses, thrust them into her belt.

"I don't see nawthin' funny about it," said George stolidly, "but they look nice, the way you've fixed 'em. You're awful sweet, Anne—couldn't you give me a kiss before we start for the dance?"

George did not get his kiss, but as he had not expected it, he was not unduly disappointed. Anne was always "offish." She hated to be "pawed." She flung away from him impatiently, and started on a run, back up the lane. George followed at a more leisurely pace, chewing a piece of grass as he went.

When they were seated in his new top-buggy, actually on their way into Hamstead, Anne relaxed, a little, and they fell into casual and friendly conversation.

"Are you pretty well through haying?" Anne asked noncommittally.

"Yes, Saturday night'll see it done."

"You've had good luck, haven't you?"

"Fine. And the oats and corn's comin' along great, too. I don't know as I ever had a better year. And my creamery check keeps a-mountainin' and mountainin' straight along."

Anne made no direct response to this boastful statement, with its hidden thrust at her father's lack of prosperity in dismal contrast to her father's abundance.

"I'm thinkin' some of throwin' out a bay-window in the dinin' room an' puttin' in a furnace. An' a bathroom. The house needs paperin' an' paintin', too. It'll look real good when I get it fixed up. I calculate I could get all them improvements done by late fall."

Again Anne gave no sign that she had drawn the obvious conclusion.

"You aren't honestly agurin' on teachin' another winter, are ye?"

"I think I better. Ten dollars a week helps out a great deal."

"It helps out yer family. I don't see that you get much out of it."

"Well, somebody's got to see that the taxes are paid, and that we don't starve, at least."

"Yes, and that somebody'll be you, just as long as you'll do it. There are two good husky young 'uns, and an able-bodied man an' woman just settin' back and lettin' ye."

"George! Don't you dare criticize my family!"

"I shall, too—if yer so dead set on teachin', ye could keep on after we was married. You could do all the housework there in my house with one hand tied behind ye, convenient like it all in. And you could be all the money ye earned to spend on yerself—clothes an' books an' a pianer."

He had scored at last. He saw it, and pressed his advantage.

"Ye always wanted yer travel. Ye could take a real nice trip this fall. I could plan the work so's I could get away for a spell after the

crops is all in, an' before the cows begin to freshen. We could go to Niagara Falls, or Montreal, or Boston."

"Oh, George, everybody goes to those places."

"Well, where do you want to go?"

"To New York. And—und Washington."

George gulped with surprise. But he was game.

"All right. To New York and Washington."

"Especially Washington. I'm crazy to see it. I think I'd like to live there."

"For Heaven's sake, Nan! Why you haven't a chance in the world, any more'n I have, of ever livin' anywhere but in West Hamstead."

"I know it. But I wish I had."

George saw his rosy dreams vanishing into thin mist. He sought to recapture them.

"But it'd be worth somethin' ter go. Mebbe we could go toren'u once."

"Well—"

"Nan!"

"Let's talk about something else for a while."

"Oh, Nan, please—"

He leaned forward, laying his hand earnestly on her knee, trying to look into her eyes. She put her own hand over his, gave it a friendly pressure, and then shook her pluk skirt free of it.

"I can't, George," she said with equal earnestness. "Honestly, I can't. I know how much you'd try to do for me, and I do like you. But it isn't enough."

"It's a lot more'n you've got now."

"I know—when I said it wasn't enough I didn't mean that I wouldn't be lots more comfortable than I've ever been before. I know I would. I meant that I somehow couldn't look at things the way you do. And I don't care enough."

"You just said you liked me."

"I do. But I don't love you. That is I don't believe I do. I don't like to have you touch me, and I certainly never wanted to touch you. That's a long way from feeling you'd be glad to marry a man. And it's further still from feeling as if you'd die if you couldn't."

"Won't you think it over some more?" asked George miserably. "You know how it's been with me, ever since we were kids. I'm a good provider. You shouldn't never lack nothin'. And I'd be a kind husband. We would be happy. If ye can't say yes, don't say no neither. Not for a while, anyways. That's not askin' much of ye."

Anne hesitated. She had no wish to be needlessly unkind, and she was really fond of George. He was, as he said, not asking for much.

"All right," she said at length. "I won't say 'no' yet, if you won't pester me. And if you won't talk about it any more tonight—Have you heard what there's going to be for music at the dance?"

George settled back in the buggy with a sigh of mingled relief and triumph.

"The Wallacetown band's going to play," he replied. "Four pieces. I bet it'll be sick. I hear there's a number comin' down from there to go to it. Roy Griffin has got company. A feller he knew at college, named Neal Conrad, is visitin' him, so they're gettin' up a party. Conrad's come up from Hinaboro where he lives, in one of these new-fangled horseless carriages. I don't think much of them."

"Don't y'bu? Where have you seen one?"

"I ain't seen one. But I've heard tell."

"In the post office, sitting around the airtight with a lot of other mossbacks who never saw one either, I suppose," said Anne scornfully. "Oh, George! Don't you see! It's just as I said! We never look at things the same way! I believe that horseless carriages are going to be a great success, and revolutionize transportation. I wish I had a chance to go out in one."

"Well," said George sarcastically, "mebbe Neal Conrad will ask ye to. Roy and him are comin' down to the dance in his. That's what I started to tell you."

The words were hardly out of his mouth before he repented them. He had put an idea in Anne's head that might much better have been left out of it. Of course, it was not probable that this city dude would take any notice of her, but it was possible. He inwardly cursed his stupidity, and they drove on in silence.

The "ball" had not been in progress half an hour before his worst fears were realized. He had paid for their tickets, fifty cents apiece, while Anne withdrew to leave her staidity, and they drove on in silence.

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pered confidences with her best friend, Mabel Hark, who was waiting for her there; when she returned he sat down beside her, to scrawl his initials at frequent intervals over her "program" with the small tasseled pencil attached to it. He had to hurry. David Noble and Austin Gray were already crossing the floor in their direction, and others would follow close upon their heels.

"Don't take too many," whispered Anne, who was watching developments quite as carefully as he was, but with other ends in view. "You don't want to make the whole town think we're engaged."

"Why, of course I do! Every one knows we're keeping company! Now, Anne—"

"If you say another word about it tonight, I won't dance with you at all—Hello, Austin, hello, David, I'm awfully glad to see you—Yes, I've got most of them free. George, do give me back that program. Goodness, you've written your name all over it. Have you an eraser?"

"No," said George doggedly.

"Then I'll have to get another program."

"I've an extra one," cheerfully volunteered Austin's younger brother, Thomas, who had joined the group.

"That's right, let's start all over again. Hello, Roy."

"Hello yourself. Hello, Anne."

"Oh, Roy, I'm ever so glad to see you! It's ages since you've been down."

"I know. But I've been awfully busy. Say, what have you got for a feller?"

"There doesn't seem to be much left but a 'Paul Jones.'"

"Shucks! Well, I'll take that, and how about the first extra?"

"Fine."

"I've got a friend here, I want him to meet you."

"I'd love to."

"I'll get him right away—"

But the Wallacetown band had begun to play the strains of the opening waltz. Even Anne's independence of spirit did not permit her to question George's right to that, without an instant's delay. She rose, shaking down her skirts, and thrusting her program into her sash, slipped into his arms. But she smiled back at the deserted group over her shoulder. She was perfectly satisfied. Roy, she knew, would not forget.

CHAPTER II

THE second dance was the "Paul Jones," and Roy came promptly to Anne's side as soon as the music for it began. Roy was not especially popular, being branded as "stuck up." He had gone to Harvard and had graduated from the



"All Right," she said at length, "I won't say 'No' yet, if you won't pester me."

law school there as well as completing his academic course with considerable success. He was an only child, and had inherited a comfortable fortune from his father, a prosperous hardware dealer, who had been immensely proud of him, and had wanted him to have "advantages."

It was owing to his father's death that he had returned to Wallacetown and settled down to practice, in order that his mother, who was too old to be uprooted from her native element, need not be left alone. He was a good son, and a good citizen, and he was rapidly proving himself to be a good lawyer. But he was insignificant-looking, slightly built and enigmatic. He flared a little. Anne liked him, because he lent her books, and talked with her about glimpses of the great world which he had had. And he liked Anne, recognizing her beauty and brains and spirit. But she did not stir his senses, and he felt himself slightly above her, though he was careful—more careful than he was toward many other persons—not to let her see this. The Chamberlains were a "shiftless lot," and the thrifty Griffins looked down upon all such.

Into the Griffins' well-ordered household, Neal Conrad burst without warning. He was "motoring through" to see some wealthy clients of his own, who were spending the summer in the mountains, and "simply had to see good old Roy."

When they recovered from the first shock of his unheralded arrival, and the further shock of the discovery that he intended to spend several days with them, they accepted his presence with a mild joy and a satisfaction that was by no means mild. Neal "had a way with him,"

and he "was making a name for himself."

Roy had meant to tell Anne something about his guest as they twirled about together; but the whistle blew for the forming of the ring before they had had time to exchange a dozen words, and they immediately lost sight of each other in the maze of the "grand right and left." When the whistle blew for the second time, Anne found herself facing a stranger; sensed, instinctively, who it might be, and was caught up swiftly and swung into a quick-step without the exchange of a word.

It was only a minute, of course, before the man spoke to her. But in that minute she became crowdingly conscious of a number of strange sensations. He was so startlingly different from any of the men whom she knew. His hair-cut was different, and his collar, and his tie, the shape of his blue serge coat, the texture of his spotless white trousers. He had a square jaw and square shoulders; and he held her so easily, yet so firmly—so closely. He did not seem in the least concerned because they had never met.

"What fun this kind of a dance is! I've never one acquainted, the very first thing—I'm Neal Conrad, a friend of Roy Griffin's—I'm waiting him."

"I thought you must be Neal Conrad. I've known Roy a long time. He promised to introduce me to you."

"Well, I should hope so! I'd be terribly disappointed if he didn't."

"But there wasn't time before the party began," Anne went on, completing her sentence as she had intended before this astonishing person interrupted her.

"We must make up for lost time now then—darn it! There goes that whistle!"

"You said this kind of a dance was great fun!" exclaimed Anne, laughing lightly.

"Well, I've changed my mind. It's a darned poor kind of a dance. We were just getting nicely started—but I'll see you later."

The grand right and left had already begun again. They took their places in it tardily, and Anne, at least, self-consciously. It was accounted nothing short of a crime to hold it up, and she knew it. George, as she approached him, showed a face as black as a thunder cloud. When the "Paul Jones" ended, she admitted that she was thirsty and turned with him to the lemonade table.

Neal Conrad meanwhile had sought out his host without delay, and taken him impatiently aside.

"Who's that girl I danced with the first time the whistle blew? I didn't even have time to get her name. She says she'd known you a long time and that you had promised to present me. I wish you'd hurry up and do it."

"I've known all the girls here a long time, and I've promised all of them that I'd introduce you to them. You're the event of the evening."

"This girl," continued Neal, "had on an awful pink dress trimmed with black velvet bows, and she'd been using cheap perfume. But she danced like a featherweight angel, and she was a raving, tearing beauty. Now, do you know whom I mean?"

"I've known whom you meant all along," lisped Roy, enjoying his little joke. "It's Anne Chamberlain. She's over there by the table now, drinking lemonade."

"Come on," said Neal briefly.

The necessary formalities consumed very little time. At the end of them Neal asked to see Anne's program.

"I'm awfully sorry. It's all filled."

"Nonsense!"

"It is really," she said, blushing.

"But I wish it wasn't," she added, blushing more deeply still.

There was not the slightest doubt of her sincerity. Neal regarded her with amusement.

"What shall we do about it?" he asked.

"I don't know."

"Well, I do. I'm going to ask the band to add two more extras. And they're both to be mine. Don't forget."

"Shan't," said Anne ecstatically.

"What do you usually do during the intermission?"

"Why—I wait for it to be over."

"Of course. But where?"

"Right here," she replied with growing bewilderment.

"The worst place you could think of. Why don't you come and sit it out with me in my motor?"

"Where?"

"In my motor. The horseless carriage, you know."

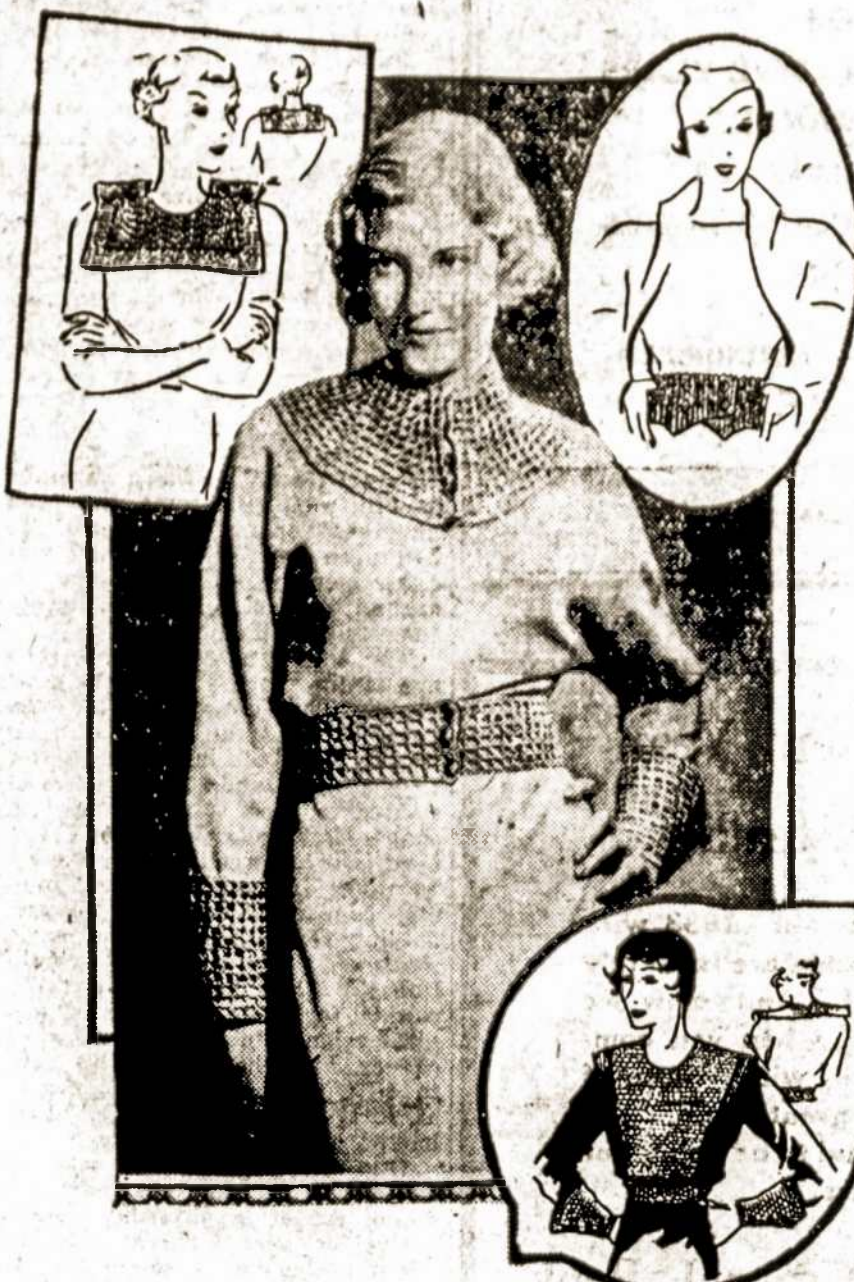
Anne hesitated. Such a suggestion had certainly never been made in Hamstead before, because it was the first time that anyone had stopped there with a horseless carriage. Therefore she had no precedent for either accepting or declining the invitation. But she knew perfectly well that local etiquette demanded she should refuse.

"Fine," said Neal heartily, quite as if she had given him a swiftly affirmative answer. "I'll come for you. Now I must speak to the band."

The first of the extras, which, without the slightest apparent difficulty, he succeeded in persuading the band to interpolate, came just before the intermission. It was a waltz—"The Beautiful Blue Danube," Anne had never heard—before, and when she asked Neal its name he looked at her again in unconcealed amusement as he told her. (TO BE CONTINUED.)

Swagger Crochet Accessories

By CHERIE NICHOLAS



WOULDN'T you just love to be the proud possessor of some one, or for that matter, all the dress accessories here pictured? There are thousands of us that always count on after the holidays as the time to "do fancy work." Such fun as it will be to work on these pretty things during the long and tedious midwinter hours! And think of the joy of having a collection of these swagger dress accessories in readiness to wear with your spring and summer frocks.

These dainty little fancies are actually crocheted (the sailor collar is knit) from crepe paper. There has been quite a lot of crepe paper items going the rounds this season but we think the ones we are here showing are smarter and more outstanding than any which have gone before. The best of it is the expense is next to nothing, for the crepe paper of which they are made costs but a few pennies.

If you have in your wardrobe a simple dark dress that needs a bit of "life" or some good old standby frock that needs a new look, one of these fifty little crochets is sure to "do the trick." One of the joys of making these items is the fact that the crepe paper comes in as many as fifty delectable colors and you can work any color scheme your costume calls for. And what's more, nobody ever dreams that they are made of crepe paper.

In this limited space it is not possible to give detailed instructions "how to make," which need worry you not at all for it is possible to obtain working directions at most any place where materials for paper handcraft are sold. We might say, however, that the swagger collar, cuff and belt set photographed on the standing figure is done in the favorite fish net stitch. The set pictured is in a lovely Chinese red and the dress is beige.

Fish net, by the way, is one of the easiest stitches to do and with the crepe paper you get a true fish-net lace effect.

The sailor collar, sketched to the left at the top, is a youthful design. It is knit, instead of crocheted, of white crepe paper with a contrasting strand of the paper drawn through between the border and the collar. The buttons are a matching red.

The sporty girdle or belt, sketched to the right above, is crocheted from brown crepe paper, cut in strips, stretched and twisted. The crocheting is done in the favorite popcorn stitch and the finished effect in the brown is distinctly that of leather. Brass buttons set this girdle off to perfection.

The vest and cuff set, sketched below to the right, is decidedly out of the ordinary. Taking its inspiration from armor that knights wore in days of old, the designer most appropriately refers to it as the tournament set. The original of this sketch was made of jade green paper. Worn with a simple black dress it is very effective. It is also good looking with a crepe dress in matching green.

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NEW WAYS OF FUR

By CHERIE NICHOLAS



Out-of-the-ordinary fur trimmings on cloth coats are giving us something new to think about this season. The model pictured is especially likable since it accents two outstanding trimming trends. The one is the fur jacket top which is carried out to a nicety in this instance. The other is the fur epaulet effects which are so widely exploited as a means of arriving at the wide shoulder silhouette which fashion demands at present. The model pictured is of gray wool with fur of matching gray kidskin. With it is worn a peaked hat of black velvet, gray kid opera pumps with light gray banding, and black gloves and bag.

SUBDEB'S DRESSES RIVAL BIG SISTER'S

Vibrant costs, suits and dresses have been made this season for the subdeb. With her shirtwaist dress, floor-length evening wrap, and "hostess" gown, she needn't take a back seat when big sister is around.

Evening wraps designed especially for her include a white bengaline mandarin coat with jade dragon buttons, and a long, black velvet with white fur puffs on the upper part of the sleeves.

An unusual lace treatment marks the neck of a black silk frock. The lace is spaced to give a shirred, soft drape to the neckline. Other dresses for the June file are accented with ruffs and draped crew collars.

Her evening frocks comprise a velvet creation with flowers clustered at the throat, and one with white ribbed metal cloth top and black skirt.

Shoes Are Going Higher and Higher Up the Instep

With shoes going higher and higher up the instep, the matter of trim fit has become a real problem. The whole beauty of this extreme type of shoe lies in the perfect molded look over the instep and around the ankle.

To meet this situation designers have resorted to various expedients. One exceedingly smart black stilet shoe, perfectly plain and mounting well up on the ankle has narrow elastic insets on the side, after the manner of the old Congress gaiters. When the shoe is pulled on it fits like a glove and is exceedingly flattering to the foot.

The side-lacing oxford is another expedient which combines utility with chic.

Velvet Fancies

Velvet makes many fashionable fancies in the new winter mode. In plain, plaid, ribbed, crinkled and quilted weaves it adds a note of novelty and contrast to both day-time and—

How I Broke Into The Movies

Copyright by Hal C. Herman

BY MONTE BLUE

I NEVER thought I'd break into the movies until actually I was in them!

That's a funny statement to make, but it's so. More or less imbued with wanderlust, I shipped from a northwest camp on a lumber ship and arrived at San Francisco with \$15 in my pocket.

I wanted a good job, and I wanted to make a good impression on the men I talked to. I could not do it in overalls, so I went into one of those stores where you "walk upstairs and save ten" and bought a suit.

I was caught in the rain about half an hour later, and when I dried out I had to cut the suit off. So I jumped back into overalls and started for Los Angeles.

I landed a job there "hucking lumber," but I was used to heavy work.

One day some one told me to try the movies. I forgot all about it until I was laid off a few weeks later during a slack period. I remembered I'd played the part of one of the bears in "Goldilocks" in an amateur performance, so I walked up to the Griffiths studio in Hollywood and joined a crowd of actors.

Pretty soon a man came to the door and said: "I want a man." All the actors jumped forward. But he said: "I want a man to work," and all the actors jumped right back leaving me standing there wondering what it was all about.

When I learned that it was a pick and a shovel job I took it just the same—it meant food. For two



Improved Uniform International SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Member of Faculty, Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

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Lesson for January 7

BIRTH AND INFANCY OF JESUS

LESSON TEXT—Matthew 2:1-12. **GOLDEN TEXT**—And she shall bring forth a son, and thou shalt call his name JESUS; for he shall save his people from their sins. Matthew 1:21.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Gifts for the Little Jesus.
JUNIOR TOPIC—In Search of the Saviour-King.
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Honoring the Child-King.
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—The Incarnation.

We are now entering upon a six months' study of the Gospel according to Matthew. In order that the lessons may be properly presented the teacher must master the book as a whole, and then present each lesson in its relation to the central purpose of the book.

The central theme of Matthew is "Jesus Christ, the son of David, the son of Abraham, the covenant King" (Matt. 1:1).

I. The Birth of Jesus, the King (Matt. 1:18-25).

1. The Saviour was to be the seed of a woman (Gen. 3:15), the son of a virgin. This was fulfilled in the birth of Jesus. The genealogy (Matt. 1:1-17) shows his legal right to the throne. Only a descendant of David could be recognized.

2. The Saviour was to be divine (Isa. 9:6).

He must be more than the son of David in order to be a Saviour. He must be both human and divine. Jesus was begotten by the Holy Ghost and born of the Virgin Mary, thus becoming Immanuel, which in its fullness means "God with us, God for us, and God in us."

II. The Childhood of Jesus, the King (Matt. 2:1-23).

1. Wise Men from the East seeking Israel's King (vv. 1, 2). Christ's advent was heralded by a star which guided men of a foreign nation to seek and to worship him, even pouring out their gifts to him. These men were Persian or Arabian astrologers, students of the stars. Their attention was attracted by the appearance of an unusual star. Through the influence of the Jews who remained in Chaldea, or the direct influence of Daniel extending to this time, they had become acquainted with the hope of the Jews as to the Messiah. They may have known of Balaam's prophecy (Num. 24:17).

2. Herod seeking to kill Jesus (vv. 3-8, 16-18). The news brought by the Wise Men struck terror to Herod's heart. He was not alone in this for all Jerusalem was troubled with him. This news ought to have brought joy, but a glimpse at the social customs in and about Jerusalem at that day enables us to understand why Herod and all Jerusalem were troubled. A Saviour who would save them from their sins was not wanted. Herod demanded of the priests and scribes information as to where Christ should be born. The fact that they were able to tell him quickly shows that they had a technical knowledge of the Scriptures, but not a heart for the Saviour set forth therein. This occurred in Jerusalem, the city of the King, the place of all places where he should have been welcome. It frequently occurs that where the greatest privileges are, there the greatest indifference is shown to spiritual matters. When the Wise Men returned to their country by another way, Herod slew all the male children two years and under in and around Bethlehem.

3. The King found by the Wise Men (vv. 9-12). Having obtained the desired information these men started immediately to find Jesus. As they left the city the star which guided them in the east appeared again to direct them to the place where Christ was. When they found him they worshiped him. They did not see any miracles, only a babe; yet they worshiped him as king. "Blessed are they that have not seen, and yet have believed" (John 20:29).

4. The King protected (vv. 13-23). (a) Flight to Egypt (vv. 13-15). To escape Herod's wicked aim, God directed Joseph to take Mary and the child Jesus and flee to Egypt. In obedience to the heavenly vision he went and remained there until Herod's death.

(b) Return to Nazareth (vv. 19-23). Upon the death of Herod, the angel of the Lord directed Joseph to take Jesus and his mother and return to the land of Israel. Though Herod was dead it was not proper for him to return to Judea. By divine direction he turned aside into parts of Galilee and dwelt at Nazareth.

Nazareth has held a fair renown through the centuries only because it was the spot where Jesus grew in wisdom and stature, and in favor with God and man.

Helping and Healing
Now-a-days, our Saviour uses his followers here to do the work of helping and healing that he used to do himself, when here on earth.

EVERYDAY NEW YORK

BY O. O. MCINTYRE

NEW YORK—The editor of the Cincinnati Post, where my journalistic pin feathers sprouted, has invited me to come out and sit in the managing editor's chair for a few days. The bid followed my blurt in a remnant letter to him that this job was once a fixed ambition.

His graciousness was flattering and is assigned to my ditty box of appreciations. Yet it came too late. The parade has passed. Instead of swinging the shiny baton in drum major's hat, I'm the fellow bringing up the rear, with chalked face, and baggy pantaloons, waving at the kiddies and balancing a feather on my nose.

Memory of managing editors is clearly etched. They hurried me into the picture at 7 a. m. with a glow, scared the daylight out of a cub or so and began to speed things up to break-neck tautness. It was buckit-buckit until they slipped over to Foucar's for a tall one at 4 p. m.

There isn't a managing editor worthy of the name who would change places with a king. In large cities they are often squeezed out in middle years and tossed aside like orange peels. But no class of executives have drunk so deeply of life's enormous excitements.

My efforts to be a managing editor was a rainbow chase tinged with personal tragedy. Time after time I clutched at the tabled pot of gold—and missed! Always they sent another boy. On at least six different occasions it seemed certain I was the guy. But when I twittered in with a carefully rehearsed acceptance manner a whirlwind from outside was occupying the throne.

But hope is perpetual in the 20's and I'd get up, hot and unbuttoned, brush myself off and with anticipatory gleam be ready for the next crack-up. Once slyly I even had cards printed proclaiming the title. No one, save my wife, considered me eligible I now realize, but in my futile enthusiasm I did not see how it could be otherwise. Even today, when such an elevation is a bit empty, I am inclined to think they were overlooking a bet. Such is the obstinacy of an utterly foolish fixation.

I'd like to stand at the water cooler, twirling a sheet of copy paper into a drinking horn, in that delightfully relaxing let-up as newsies with muzzin shouts race in all directions with an extra. Soon we would know "If we beat the opposition." Also pop in to see Bushnell, his face in perpetual pucker, scratching out tomorrow's cartoon. Maybe "Bush" and I would have time to send off a green copy boy to Eddie Craig in the composing room for "a bucket of editorial." And indulge heartless laughter as he tolled back in back-breaking agony with a load of linotype slugs.

We wonder if Gerdes is still there. At noon there was a cut through an alley to Papa Gerdes' highly mirrored cafe. A bald, roly-poly Teuton, he exploded his welcomes like a bottle of pop but was our friend when funds were low—which was precisely every Monday.

It would be grand to dash off one more 8-column streamer in Cheltenham Bold with a three deck drop—"Drug-Crazed Slayer Trapped in Burning House!" I'd like to hear the futey soprano uptake of Sue, the telephone girl's "All rightie." . . . The clump of the outraged subscriber . . . The puckish old-timer who didn't know what all of us knew: This was his last week . . . Ah, the newspaper game. What made it fascinate us so!

Short shavings: E. H. Merryman is in charge of one of New York's largest funeral parlors . . . Fay Templeton was born in Little Rock, Arkansas, 67 years ago . . . Will Rogers likes to read his column to his wife before filing it . . . Lionel Barrymore has a pronounced limp off screen . . . "Where Do We Go From Here," by Emily Grant Hutchings (Putnam), is great comfort for those who believe life and personality survive physical death . . . She was a pupil of Dr. James Hyslop . . . Three hours after Lee Tracy was dismissed, he had four offers for Broadway stage stardom . . . Smiley: "Uppity as the New York State Tax Bureau" . . . Erskine Gwynne's twin brother was killed in the war . . . They were as alike as two peas . . . Ed Sullivan, Broadway columnist, was highly praised in initial appearance as an actor.

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For That "Perfect" Dinner

Hostess Must Remember That Quality of Service Is a Most Important Consideration in the Success of the Function.

The enjoyment of a meal, no matter how perfect the food, depends much upon the service. This is one of the points which we recognize more often in its absence than in its presence. For instance, not long ago I took some friends from out of town to a luncheon in a restaurant which has been much written about in the last two years.

I had been there a number of times, and must have had excellent service because I enjoyed the well-prepared food and the pleasant surroundings, without distraction. But on this occasion it was most amazing to everyone, and embarrassing to the hostess, to wait long for each course and finally to have to go without dessert. Some unexpected crisis in the kitchen or the dining room service must have been responsible, because when I went back last week the service was normally good, and it was possible to do justice to the tomato juice cocktail, the sautéed soft-shelled crab served with almonds and apples, the mixed vegetable salad, the iced coffee and the strawberry tart. I am glad I went back instead of crossing that pleasant restaurant off my list.

A day or two later I went down the Jersey shore and had luncheon at a small place run by a Scandinavian woman who directs and does part of the cooking herself. The cream of chicken soup was well flavored, the lobster was tender, the potato salad was seasoned just right, the apple pie was worthy of its name, and the coffee, as you would expect, was delicious. One course followed the other in perfect succession. Perfect, in connection with service, means orderly. Service can be too quick—it is not pleasant to have the plate snatched from under one's fork while there are still a few delicious morsels left to trifle with.

While my family is always criticizing me for eating too fast, I can't keep up with some of my friends. At one house, where they serve the most delicious food, the family devours it with such speed, and the waitress is so accustomed to their marathon of eating, that I hardly get a start at one course before my plate is whisked away to make place—fortunately—for another just as delicious dish.

In planning to entertain guests at meals, about the first thing to consider is the matter of service. It is possible to cook and serve a meal perfectly without any extra help, if it is planned properly. Guests will enjoy the simplest form, served easily, better than the most elaborate which strains the capacity of the hostess. A buffet supper is a much better choice when ten or twelve guests are to be served, than a dinner when there is only one waitress—or none.

Here are some good menu suggestions:

Mixed canapés. Green olives. Ripe olives. Mustard pickles. Radishes. Cold fried chicken. Creamed potatoes. Thin bread and butter. Mixed vegetable salad. Melon filled with raspberries. Cold drinks. Coffee.

Another simple menu for either a supper or a luncheon:

Clam juice cocktail. Olives. Radishes. Celery. Cold ham and tongue. Cold asparagus. Potato croquettes. Sliced peaches. Ice cream with strawberries. Cake.

A most delicious dinner menu served for twelve people not long ago consisted of:

Mixed canapés. Orange and pineapple canapés. Chicken consommé. Olives. Radishes. Celery. Baked ham.

9AM and tired already
Get it out of your system—the stuff that makes you feel like a zombie. **GARFIELD TEA** is the answer. It's a natural, refreshing, and active all day tonic. Let it work its magic on you. You'll find it's the best tonic when conditions are the worst.

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Garfield Tea Co., New York, N.Y.

Potato brioché. Spinach. Beets. Hearts of lettuce. Chiffonade dressing. Sponge cake with sherry cream. Coffee.

Creamed Potatoes.
4 cups sliced potatoes
2 tablespoons butter
Salt
Pepper
2 cups milk
1 cup cream

Melt the butter in a frying pan, add the potatoes and seasoning and stir over the fire until the fat is absorbed. Add the milk and cream and cook slowly half an hour until thick.

Chiffonade Dressing.
Standard french dressing recipe
2 tablespoons minced pimiento
2 tablespoons minced celery
1 teaspoon minced parsley
2 tablespoons minced onion
1 hard-cooked egg, finely minced

Mince the ingredients fine and mix with the french dressing. Serve with lettuce, endive or romaine.

Pineapple Mousse.
1½ teaspoons gelatin
2 tablespoons cold water
1½ cups crushed grated pineapple and juice
¼ cup sugar
1 cup cream
1 tablespoon lemon juice

Soak gelatin five minutes in the cold water. Heat the pineapple and juice to boiling point, add sugar, lemon juice and gelatin. Cool. When it begins to stiffen fold it into the stiffly whipped cream. Pour into tray and freeze without stirring.

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JUST WHO WAS FIRST AMERICAN?

Scientific Theories Have No Foundation.

Man probably existed upon the American continent 100,000 years ago, Dr. John C. Merriam, world-famous geologist and president of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, said in an address at Cambridge, Mass., in which he called upon American scientists to revise their opinions concerning the antiquity of man in the New world.

Dr. Merriam spoke at the closing session of the National Academy of Sciences at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Because of his influential position Dr. Merriam's pronouncement is certain to draw world-wide attention.

He told the scientists that evidence pointing to the fact that man was in the New world during the last Ice age, the closing days of the so-called pleistocene period, was accumulating rapidly and becoming more convincing.

The generally accepted opinion to date has been that the ancestors of the present-day Indians first entered America from Siberia by way of Alaska about 15,000 years ago.

Dr. Ales Hrdlicka of the Smithsonian Institution, one of the foremost exponents of that theory, has suggested that there were successive waves of immigration from Siberia

Tormented for Five Years with Dandruff

Healed by Cuticura

"For nearly five years I was tormented with dandruff. My scalp itched and burned and became very sore and red from scratching. My hair became thin and dry and fell out in handfuls, and the dandruff scaled off and could be seen on my clothing.

"I had lost all hope of ever being healed. A friend told me about Cuticura Soap and Ointment and I sent for a free sample. The first application stopped the itching so I bought more, and I used only one cake of Cuticura Soap with two boxes of Cuticura Ointment and I was healed." (Signed) Mrs. M. L. Carruthers, Jeteraville, Va., Aug. 23, 1933.

Soap 25c. Ointment 25c and 50c. Talcum 25c. Proprietors: Potter Drug & Chemical Corp., Malden, Mass.—Adv.

into Alaska just as in the Fifteenth and Sixteenth centuries waves of immigration crossed the Atlantic after the voyage of Columbus in 1492.

A comparison to the days of Columbus can also be made in the case of Doctor Merriam's theory. It is now known that several explorers reached the shore of America centuries before Columbus, but that their attempts at colonization failed. In the same way Doctor Merriam believes that men entered the New world at various times during and immediately after the Ice age but that they failed to get a foothold. That, he says, is why so few remains of early man are found in this country compared with the many found in Europe.

A comic poem written by Bret Harte about the so-called Calaveras skull found in California a few generations ago probably started the fashion of poking fun at claims of great age for American relics, Doctor Merriam said.

He added, however, that in recent years too many artifacts or crude chipped weapons of stone had been found associated with the bones of Ice age animals to warrant anything but the most serious attention.

Doctor Merriam urged that archeologists, paleontologists and geologists unite in a determined study of the subject.

Doctor Merriam was followed by Doctor Edgar H. Howard, of the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania, who said that the finding of artifacts with bones of extinct animals in eastern New Mexico indicated that man had lived in that region at the time of the now extinct elephant and bison.

Plants grown from very old seeds are likely to show mutations or variations from the normal, Prof. J. L. Cartledge and Dr. A. F. Blakeley of the Carnegie Institution of Washington reported to the academy. In the last couple of years it has been discovered that such mutations could be obtained by treating seeds with X-rays. Apparently the same sort of changes take place spontaneously with age.—David Dietz, in the New York World-Telegram.

Lawyer's Defense

The passing of Augustine Birrell, noted author, statesman, and wit, recalls a story of his early days at the bar when he accepted a brief marked "Fifteen shillings" (\$3). The same evening he was arraigned before an impromptu court at the bar mess and accused of unprofessional conduct for taking so low a fee. His defense, which was deemed satisfactory, was that his conduct could not be called unprofessional inasmuch as he had taken all that his client had.—Kansas City Star.



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FRICASSEE NEXT

Mr. Junewed—is the steak ready now, dear?

Mrs. Junewed—I'm sorry I'm so long, dear, but it looked hopeless grilling and doesn't look much better fried, but if you'll be patient a little longer I'll see what boiling does to it.—Chelsea Record.

Important Oversight

Doctor—All your organs are in perfect condition!

Patient—Good! I am thinking of marrying a second time and—

Doctor—Hold on a bit! I forgot to examine your brain!—Brooklyn Eagle.

Precaution

Judge—Why did you do this shoplifting in the drug store?

Prisoner—Well, your honor, I had a cold and thought I'd take something for it.

How It Happened

"I don't know why you married me. I assure you I was taken by surprise when you accepted me."

"No, Johnny, you weren't taken by surprise—I took you by mistake."

Easily

Club Bore (flashing hard-luck story)—There now, can you beat it?

Victim—Yes, at once. Good morning!

NAILING HIM DOWN

"I know what's passing in your mind," said the maiden. "I know, too, why you are calling here night after night, appropriating my time to yourself and keeping other nice young men away. You want me to marry you, don't you?"

"I—I do!" gasped the astonished young man.

"I thought so. Very well, I will."

All That's Needed

Lawyer—in order to fight your case intelligently I must know whether or not you are guilty.

Client—Well, if you must know the truth, I'm guilty.

Lawyer—Ah, now the affair is quite simple. All we have to do is to establish an alibi.—Boston City Star.

Only Telling Him

Beggar—Kind sir, my wife is starving.

Jones—Here's a quarter. Where is she?

Beggar—Search me! She eloped last month with a poet.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Lesson From the Bee

Teacher—And what lesson do we learn from the busy bee, children?

Boy—Not to get stung.—Answers Magazine.

He Had Heard

She—They say I have eyes just like my father.

He—Yes, I've heard somebody remark that you were pop-eyed.

But Not Garbled

Goofus—I would like to see a dog-wood cane.

Clerk—Yes, sir; one with the bark on it?

Works Overtime

"What kind of brain has she got?"

"About a thousand scandal-power."

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- 1—1932 Chevrolet Tudor—like new
- 1—1932 Chev. Cabriolet — Hot Water Heater
- 1—1931 Ford Deluxe Roadster.
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YOUR CHILD AND THE SCHOOL

By Dr. ALLEN G. IRELAND
Director, Physical and Health Education
New Jersey State Department of Public Instruction

School is Tiring

"School fatigue" has long been known to doctors, but only recently has the term come to have meaning to parents. School physicians, nurses, and teachers know only too well the child victim of schooling. He is suffering, we say, from school fatigue. Pushed by zealous, ambitious parents, and driven by the force of competition at school, his life is far from what Mother Nature intended.

Instead of deep, restful sleep, he tosses about and dreams. Instead of cheerful, fun-loving ways, he is gloomy, even grouchy and irritable. He may not like normal play, which in itself is a bad sign in children. He finds school work increasingly difficult and uninteresting. It is hard to pay attention, and to become enthused in what others are doing.

Such children are victims of those horrible ghosts—school marks and report cards. They must not fail. Not only must they pass but they must stand at the top. They must make the Honor Roll. Not to do so is to be a failure, a disgrace, in some homes. One wonders, indeed, how we can be so worshipful of false ideals when children must suffer the consequences.

Let us remember the glories of childhood! Let us remember that our responsibility is to care, guide and encourage children, rather than to exhort, drive and discourage.

Dr. Ireland will discuss child in his next article.

Review Of Important Events In Northfield

(Continued from Page One)

November 3

Northfield participates in County N. R. A. celebration; Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Warner of Main Street observe their 50th anniversary; Mr. John W. Haigis of Greenfield announces himself as candidate for Governor of Massachusetts.

November 10

School Superintendent Linville W. Robbins is chosen president of the Franklin County Teachers' Association; Northfield Athletic Association completes plans for the annual entertainment which will be a play, "Heads Up."

November 17

Mr. Wesley H. Douglass, superintendent of the Hinsdale and Winchester Schools is appointed a member of a national committee on the administration of teacher training; Healthy Home Magazine in Athol is sold to the American Medical Association; Fifty Northfield boys are attending classes in Mount Hermon gymnasium.

November 24

George A. Witherell of Warwick is sentenced to two years in the house of correction for the theft of church funds; Miss Arline V. Prevost marries Mr. George W. Moody in the Sage Memorial Chapel on the campus of Northfield Seminary; Mrs. Arthur T. Jackson, well known Vernon resident dies week after observing golden wedding anniversary; George Roche, of Turners Falls and Carl H. Oulton of Cambridge get prison terms for theft of Sheriff Darby's car; Town of Hinsdale votes new water and sewage system.

December 1

The Henricon Block in Greenfield is swept by a \$200,000 fire fought by fire apparatus from nine towns and cities; Mr. Mark Wright is chosen master of the local Grange at the annual election of officers; Senior Class of the high school presents "A Million Dollar Butler" in the Town Hall;

Mr. William Piggott is honored at a theatre party in Greenfield by local postoffice workers; Mr. Walter W. Hyde is reelected Master of Harmony Lodge of Masons.

December 8

Mr. Guy C. Blossom dies suddenly at his home on Aldrich Street; Special Town Meeting votes \$1500 as part of local C. W. A. program; Mrs. Carroll H. Miller is appointed County supervisor of the Civil Works Knitting Project; Mr. Henry H. Franklin of Greenfield addresses the Northfield Historical Society at their annual meeting.

December 15

Crocker National Bank in Turners Falls is robbed by armed bandits; Mr. Harold B. Ingalls is installed as chaplain in Sage Chapel inauguration services.

December 22

Powers Institute in Bernardston is bequeathed \$1,000 in the will of the late George F. Morgan of Cambridge; Boy Scout Council is granted a charter of incorporation; Northfield Athletic Association play "Heads Up" is well received by large audience.

December 29

Makepeace barn on Warwick Avenue is burned; The Waffle Shop in West Orange is destroyed by fire; Bus permit is granted to the Greenfield - Montague Transportation Area; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Valmore of Aldrich of Hinsdale observe their 50th anniversary.

If Mr. John Mankowsky of Northfield will call at THE HERALD office, he may receive a free ticket to the Victoria Theatre.

"Love, Honor and Deceive"—the Thrilling Story of One Modern Business Girl Who Didn't Want to Marry the Boss's Son. Begins in The American Weekly, the Magazine Distributed With the January 7th, Boston Sunday Advertiser.—Adv.

WOOD WANTED

Bids are wanted for supplying wood for the Public Schools. For particulars apply to Superintendent of Schools. School Committee 38-37-ch Town of Northfield

Legal

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. FRANKLIN, SS. Case 25266 PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs at-law, next of kin, creditors, and all other persons interested in the estate of GRACE L. RODGERS late of Northfield in said County, deceased, intestate.

WHEREAS, a petition has been presented to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased to M. Eleanor Rodgers of said Northfield without giving a surety on her bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Greenfield, in said County of Franklin, on the first Tuesday of February A. D. 1934, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week for three successive weeks, in The Northfield Herald, a newspaper published in said Northfield, the last publication to be one day at least before said Court.

Witness, FRANCIS NIMS THOMPSON, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this twenty-eighth day of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-three.

JOHN C. LEE, Register 39-41-48

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OUR EXPERT BUYERS, having connections, throughout the country, in planning for this tremendous Prosperity Sale for many months, have succeeded in being able to offer you

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Two Features

John Barrymore in
"COUNSELLOR AT LAW"
Bebe Daniels, Doris Kenyon
—Also—
"HE COULDN'T TAKE IT"
George E. Stone, Virginia Cherrill
Pathe News

Thursday through Saturday
Two Big Hits

Key Francis
Ricardo Cortez
Gene Raymond
"THE HOUSE ON 56TH ST."
—Plus—
Radio's Riotous Funsters
Come To Life On The Screen
"MYRT AND MARGE"
Pathe News

—Coming Soon—
Eddie Cantor in
"ROMAN SCANDALS"
"LADY KILLER"
"FLYING DOWN TO RIO"
"FEMALE"
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"THE WORLD CHANGES"

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N. B. C. Radio's Nuttiest Band!
"DUKE DEWEY'S
HICKORY NUTS"

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in "ANOTHER LANGUAGE"

"ARIZONA TO BROADWAY"
With James Dunn, Joan Bennett

Sunday—Four Days
"THE WOMEN IN HIS LIFE"
With Otto Kruger, Una Merkel
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A different kind of sensational drama—a brilliant lawyer... who almost let a dead woman wreck his future.

Added Feature
Buck Jones in
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Latchis Theatre BRATTLEBORO

Friday and Saturday
Warner Baxter in
"AS HUSBANDS GO"
With Helen Vinson,
Warner Oland
Also News and Comedy

Monday and Tuesday
"THE PRIZEFIGHTER
AND THE LADY"
With Max Baer, Myrna Loy,
Primo Carnera and Jack Dempsey
News—Comedy—Novelties

Wednesday and Thursday
Lillian Harvey in
"MY LIPS BETRAY"
With John Boles and El Brendel
News—Comedy—Novelties

Auditorium

Saturday Only
"GIRL WITHOUT A ROOM"
With Charles Farrell
Charlie Ruggles and
Marguerite Churchill
Also News and Novelties

Monday, Tuesday,
Wednesday and Thursday
The Wonder Picture of
The Screen!
"DINNER AT EIGHT"

With Marie Dressler, John Barrymore, Wallace Beery, Jean Harlow, Lionel Barrymore, Lee Tracy, Edmund Lowe, Billie Burke, Karen Morley and others.

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Charles Farrell, Charles Ruggles
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...the funniest thing...
you'd want to see...
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